

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 19 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 6th May 1916.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.**List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.**

[As it stood on the 1st October 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	" Banhi " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	" Alaukik Rahasya " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	" At-Islam " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Akram Khan ...	500
4	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	" Ananda " (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	" Ananda Sangit Patrika " (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	" Antapur " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	1,000
8	" Archana " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	" Arghya " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	700
10	" Aryya Kayastha Pratibha " (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	" Avasar " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Bchari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	" Ayurveda Bikas " (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	" Baidya Sammilani " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampore, Ambastha Sammilani. Dacca.	1,000 .
14	" Baidya Sanjivani (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 52 years.	500
15	" Baishnava Samaj " (P) ...	Do.	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
16	" Baisya Patrika " (P) ...	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
17	" Balak " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
18	" Bamabodhini Patrika " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
19	" Bangabandhu " (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmc ; age 57 years.	150
20	" Bangal Mahila " (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	.....
21	" Bangali " (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
22	" Bangaratna " (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
23	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 ye..	19,000
24	" Bankura Darpan " (N) ...	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
25	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N) ...	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
27	" Bandha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Sriman Purananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
28	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
29	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rabdia Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
30	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
31	" Bharatmahila " ...	Dacca	Do.	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
32	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
33	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhushan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
34	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
35	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
36	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
37	" Birbhumi Varta " (N) ...	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
38	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
39	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Tara Sundar Mukherji ...	700
40	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkandhi...	1,000
41	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
42	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Harendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
43	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
44	" Byabasay O Banijya " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
45	" Chabbiś Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
46	" Charu Mithir " (N) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years	800
47	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
48	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia	Do.	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
49	" Chikitsa Sammiliti " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
50	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
51	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
52	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji. Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
53	" Dainik Basumatî " (N)	Calcutta	... Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
54	" Dacca Prakas " (N)	Dacca	... Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
55	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	... Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
56	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	... Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
57	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	... Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
58	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	... Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
59	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
60	" Dhruba " (P) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
61	" Education Gazette " (N) ...	Chinsura	... Weekly ...	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
62	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	... Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
63	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
64	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	... Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
65	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	... Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
66	" Grihaastha " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
67	" Hakim " (P) ...	Do.	... Do ...	Masihar Bahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
68	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
69	" Hare School Magazine " (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
70	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
71	" Hindu Sakhâ " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
72	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	... Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
73	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do. ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
74	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
75	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	... Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
76	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
77	" Jangipur Samoad " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
78	" Janmabhumi " (P)	Calcutta	... Do. ...	Jatinudranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
79	" Jaschar " (N)	... Jessore	... Weekly	... Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
80	" Jubak " (P) ...	Santipur	... Monthly	... Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years	300
81	" Jugi-Sammilani " (P)	... Comilla	... Do.	... Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jagi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
82	" Jyoti " (N) ...	Chittagong	... Weekly	... Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
83	" Kajer-Loke " (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
84	" Kalyani " (N)	... Magura	... Weekly	... Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
85	" Kangal " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	... Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
86	" Kanika " (P) ...	Murshidabad	... Do.	... Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
87	" Karmakar Bandhu " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	... Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
88	" Kasipur-Nibasi " (N)	Barisal	... Weekly	... Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmian ; age 69 years.	500
89	" Kayastha Patrika " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	... Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
90	" Khulnavasi " (N)	Khulna	... Weekly	... Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
91	" Krishak " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	... Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
92	" Krishi Samvad " (P)	Dacca	... Do	... Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
93	" Kshristya Bandhav " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	... Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
94	" Kushadaha " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
95	" Mahajan Bandhu " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tamuli ; age 45 years.	400
96	" Mahila " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
97	" Mahila Bandhav " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
98	" Mahishya Mahila " (P) ...	Nadia	... Do.	... Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibartha.	300
99	" Mahisya Samaj " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
100	" Mahisya-Surhid " (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	... Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
101	" Malancha " (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	... Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
102	" Malda Samachar " (N) ...	Malda	... Weekly	... Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	" Manasi " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	... Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
104	" Mandarmala " ...	Do.	... Do.	... Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400
105	" Marmabani " (N) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray ...	3,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
106	" Medini Bandhab " (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
107	" Midnapore Hitaishi " (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
108	" Moslem Hitaishi " (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozum-mul Haque.	6,300
109	" Muhammadi " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
110	" Mukul " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
111	" Murshidabad Hitaishi " (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
112	" Nabagraha Prasanga " (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
113	" Nandini " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
114	" Natya Mandir " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
115	" Narayan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
116	" Navo Vanga " (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
117	" Nayak " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Pancheowri Banerji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
118	" Navya Bharat " (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
119	" Nihar " (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
120	" Nirjhar " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
121	" Noakhali Samnilani " (N)	Noakhali Town... ...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	400
122	" Pabna Hitaishi " (N)	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
123	" Pakshik Patrika " (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
124	" Pallivasi " (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
125	" Pallivarta " (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
126	" Pantha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
127	" Pataka " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	" Pataka " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. J. D. Raw	500
129	" Prabhini "	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
130	" Prachar " (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
131	" Praja Bandhu " (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kai-varta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
132	" Prajapati " (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	1,500

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali</i> —continued.				
133	"Prantavasi" (N)	... Netrakona	... Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
134	"Prasun" (N)	... Katwa	... Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
135	"Pratijna" (N)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
136	"Pratikar" (N)	... Berhampore	... Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
137	"Pratima" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
138	"Prativasi" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
139	"Pravasi" (P)	... Do.	... Do	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
140	"Priti" (P) ...	... Do.	... Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
141	"Bahasya Prakash" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
142	"Rajdut" (P) ...	... Do.	... Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	... Rangpur	... Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N)	... Asansol	... Weekly	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
146	"Rayat" (N)	... Calcutta	... Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 34 years.	900
147	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
148	"Sahitya" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
149	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by cast.e ; age 50 years.	2,800
150	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
151	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	... Howrah	... Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
152	"Saji" (P) ...	... Calcutta	... Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
155	"Samay" (N) ...	... Calcutta	... Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
156	"Sammilan" (P)	... Do.	... Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
157	"Sammilani" (N)	... Do.	... Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
159	"Sandes" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
160	"Sanjivani" (N)	... Do.	... Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sankalpa" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
162	"Sansodhini" (N)	... Chittagong	... Weekly	... Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
163	"Santosh" (P)	... Mymensingh	... Monthly	... Mohim Ch, Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
164	"Saswati" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
165	"Sebak" (P)	... Dacca	... Do.	... Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
166	"Senapati" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
167	"Serampore" (N)	... Serampore	... Weekly	... Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
168	"Sisu" (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
169	"Saurabha" ...	... Dacca	... Do.	... Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
170	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P)	... Chinsura	... Do.	... Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years.	350
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	... Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P)	... Barisal	... Do.	... Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	... Mymensingh	... Do.	... Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Sangachar" (N) ...	Dacca	... Weekly	... Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
175	"Snehamayi" (P)	... Do.	... Monthly	... Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
176	"Sopan" (P)	... Do.	... Do.	... Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
177	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	... Do.	... Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
178	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	... Do.	... Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
179	"Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P).	Calcutta	... Do	... Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years.	400
180	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do.	... Do.	... Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years	150
181	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	... Do.	... Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
182	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	... Do.	... Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
183	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	... Weekly	... Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	... Dacca	... Monthly	... Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
185	"Suprabhat" (P)	... Calcutta	... Do.	... Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
186	"Suraj" (N)	... Pabna	... Weekly	... Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
187	"Suhrit" (P) ..	... Calcutta	... Monthly	... Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	309
188	"Suhrid" (P) ...	... Do.	... Do.	... Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai	... Monthly	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	300
190	"Swarnakar Bandhab" (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	... Do	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
192	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
193	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
194	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do.	... Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
195	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	... Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
196	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	... Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
197	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	... Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
198	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do.	... Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
199	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	... Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
200	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
201	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha	... Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
202	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	... Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
203	"Uchchhasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
204	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
205	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	... Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
206	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	... Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
207	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
208	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghata	... Weekly	Giriya Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
209	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
210	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Manoranjan Gohla Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
211	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	... Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
212	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	... Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
213	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
214	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
215	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	... Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
216	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	... Do.	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	6

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, Caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Calcutta	... Weekly	Radha Kitteh Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
218	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	... Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsobothain, and Bidhu-bhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
219	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
220	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	... Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhu-bhushan Goswami.	800
221	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	... Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland ...	200
222	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	... Monthly	Rai Lalit Mehan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
223	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	... Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
224	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	... Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
225	"Ripon College Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	... Bi-monthly	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
226	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	... Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
227	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P.).	Calcutta	... Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
228	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	... Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
229	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
230	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	... Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
231	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta	... Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
232	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do.	... Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
233	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	... Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
234	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	... Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
235	"Daily Price List" (N) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
236	"Dainik Bharat" (N).	Do.	... Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
237	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
238	"Hindi Yangavasi" (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
239	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	... Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	.....
240	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	... Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
241	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300

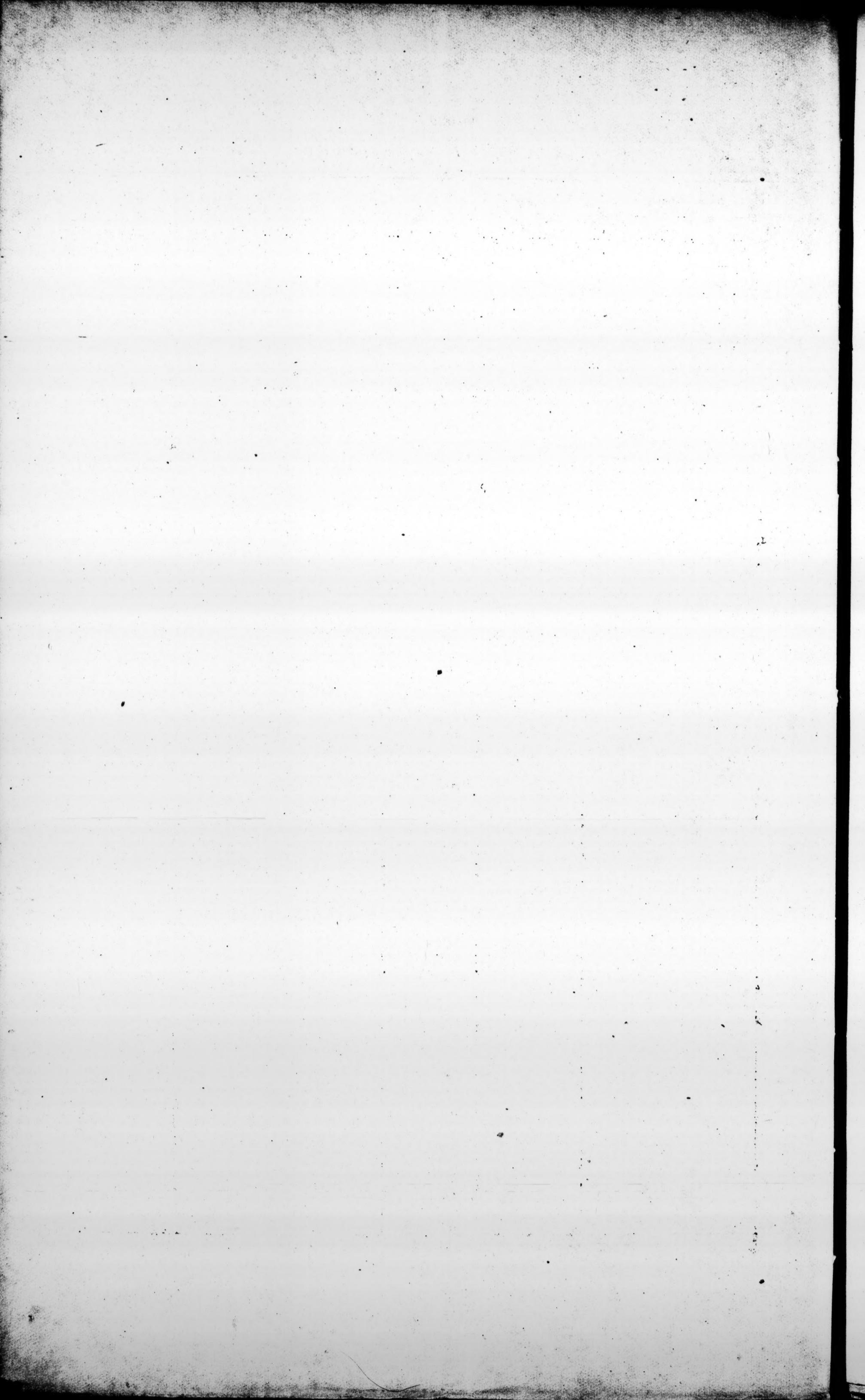
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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>					
242	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joabar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years	1,000
243	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
244	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
245	"Hablu Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
246	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
247	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
248	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
249	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
250	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
251	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily	Maulavi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
252	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
253	"Refaqut" (N)°	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
254	"Durbin" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. M. Subrawardy ...	800
255	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hussain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
256	"Resalut" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hussain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
257	"Safir" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,300
258	"Tandrsut" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
259	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Kumani, Mussalman ; age about 36 years.	1,000
260	"Tirmez ee" (N)°	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
<i>Urduya.</i>					
261	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Albalagh (N.) ...	... Calcutta ..	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Iqdam (N.) ...	... Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Mohiuddin, B.A. ....	.....
3	Rayat ...	... Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
4	Adib ...	... Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
5	Sadaqat ...	... Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
6	Birbhum Hitaishi ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
7	Matribhumi ...	Chandanagore ...	Fortnightly ...	.....	.....



II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 26th April says that there is absolute necessity for the reform of the police, as no other department lowers the prestige of Government so much as the police department. The United Provinces Government is going to raise the salaries of constables. This certainly will not remove the bribe-taking habit of the police. In our opinion there are only two methods of reforming the police :—

- (1) the powers of the police should be curtailed; and
- (2) the police should be severely punished when found fault with. They should also be educated.

2. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 24th April refers to the large numbers of youths now being interned in Bengal and suggests that in order to console their anxious relations, Government should explain all the facts to them, instead of leaving them in doubt and ignorance, so that they may understand the propriety of the steps taken by Government; otherwise a feeling of discontent will be generated among a large number of people in the land, which may be a cause of sorrow to us.

3. The following appears in the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th April :—

"When will peace come?" "Internment." The *Bengalee* of the 25th instant publishes a long article on the internment of Bengali youths, and we must say that we do not like the tone of the article. The question of internment is now the common talk all over the province and it is by no means proper, at a time like the present, for a paper like the *Bengalee* to indulge in remarks which may cause excitement in a community in which there is some unrest already.

How can the *Bengalee* blame Government for these internments, when more than three-fourths of the men who form Government are our own countrymen? It is Indian officers of the detective police who report against the young men; it is Indians belonging to the higher ranks of the police who consider these reports; and, lastly, it is Indian lawyers who pass opinions on the reports. It is only after the report against a young man has passed through the Indian law-advisers of Government that he is interned, so to blame Government in the matter is but to blame our own countrymen. We all know that the Civilians who are at the head of the administration are not responsible for any real work. If our countrymen acted in a straightforward way—if they were not eager to injure their fellow-countrymen—the English Civilians would never commit any oppression on us. Our English rulers always act under the advice of Indians, so it is not proper to blame them.

Then, again, has Surendra Nath ever cared to lead our young men into the right path? Is he prepared to take charge of the youths who are now being interned? It is he who has spoiled them by inducing them to take part in political agitations. Who was it that prompted Bengali boys to join the anti-partition processions, to burn *Bilati* clothes, to boycott English goods and form picket-parties? Who sent a large number of boys to create a row in the offices of the *Bangavasi* and the *Telegraph*? Who was the first to resign his post as an Honorary Magistrate after the partition of Bengal? The old files of the *Bengalee* from 1904 to 1909 will tell many a tale. Well, if Surendra Nath has excited our young men and made them unruly, why can he not manage them now? Because he lacks the necessary moral courage. If he thinks that these interned youths are all innocent, why does he not stand bail for them and get them out instead of writing fiery articles in the *Bengalee* and poisoning the public mind against Government? Mr. Cumming, who is now practically the head of the police in Bengal, is a level-headed and just official; and it is not becoming in a man like Surendra Nath to speak ill of him.

RESALAT,
April 26th, 1916.

BARISAL HITAISHI.
April 24th, 1916.

NAYAK.
April 26th, 1916.

Personally speaking, we never hesitate to find fault with the police and Government; and, in fact, no other paper has attacked the two as often as we have. In the present case it is not Government or the higher officers of the police, but Indian policemen of the lower ranks who are to blame. The *Bengalee* does not dare speak against them but tries to earn a cheap notoriety by slandering Government. It is for this reason that we say that Government should not intern young men alone but the older and more cunning men who pull the strings from behind and spoil our boys. But Government is weak and does not listen to us.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 26th, 1916.

4. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th April writes that the police reports recommending internments are scrutinised by Crown lawyers, like the Advocate-General and the Standing Counsel, who are all Bengalis. Sometimes non-official lawyers and leaders of public opinion are also consulted in regard to individual cases. Boys are not interned if anybody is forthcoming to take charge of them and stand security for them. Unhappily, high-placed Bengalis have been known to refuse to make themselves responsible even for their own nephews and sons! Many of them deny that any such relationship exists. What then can Government do? As regards the two members of the Ambulance Corps, speaking from internal knowledge, we can say that the police would not have arrested them had the authorities of the Corps not expelled them. If our leaders and well-to-do men and guardians were ready to take charge of our boys, Government would not be forced to intern them.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

5. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April hopes that the Government of Bengal will carefully consider the memorial submitted by Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Vakil, High Court, who has been interned in a village in the Faridpur district.

BANGAVASI,
April 28th, 1916.

6. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April publishes the following letter from Samarendra Ray, of village Dadpur in the Nadia district, who was detained in *hajut* by the Mayurbhanj State Police:—

"I wrote to you regarding what happened to me before and my letter was published in the *Bangavasi*. Immediately after its publication, Babu Janaki Ballav Das, Superintendent of Police, Mayurbhanj, submitted a report to the State Superintendent of Mayurbhanj stating that my character was bad and suspicious and that I had written to the *Bangavasi* things that were derogatory to his honour, although he did nothing but do his duty. On this report, the State Superintendent, on the 20th March, ordered my arrest. I do not know what the duties of a Police Superintendent are. A Bengali named Manindra Nath Chakrabarti had been living in Kapatipada for the past 20 or 22 years and earning a livelihood by agriculture. For about seven months he has been detained in the Baripada Jail. The nature of his offence is not known, neither was he tried in a court. Babu Girija Bhushan Bhattacharyya, a relative of Manindra Babu, has also been detained in Baripada. After I had been detained in *hajut* for 23 days, the Criminal Investigation Department of Bankipore yesterday sent in a report after enquiring into my character, and I was released the same day at 4 P.M. A new law has been promulgated in the Mayurbhanj State, to the effect that no Bengali officer coming from the mufassal to Baripada should be allowed to stay there for more than two days, although Uriya officers can stay for ten days, and that no Bengali should be appointed to any office in the State. However, after suffering extreme hardships, I have at last been released."

The paper draws the attention of the Mayurbhanj State and of the Bihar and Orissa Government to the matter, and prays for an impartial enquiry and redress.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

7. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April learns from the *Bengalee* that Panna Sonar, a motor-car driver on a monthly salary of Rs. 60, was arrested by the Barrackpore police on the evidence of two thieves, kept in *hajut* for 1 month and 3 days, acquitted, rearrested by the police under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and reacquitted on the 19th idem.

"Strange doings of the police—" A Barrackpore case.

Thus the poor man was twice arrested by the police and proved innocent. The question is, why should the police have arrested him on evidence which was insufficient to secure his conviction? The poor man has not only been unjustly harassed for a long time, but has been deprived of the means of his livelihood, for his old master has appointed a new chauffeur. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police is drawn to the case.

8. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April publishes a letter from Oppression by a zamindar. an "Eye-witness," in which it is complained that the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur of Dighapatia exacted *abwabs* from his poor tenants of Noakhali, a village in the Bogra district, the majority of whom are Muhammadans, at the rate of 4 annas in the rupee, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son. The raiyats are already overburdened with rent. Such exactions are, therefore, highly oppressive. The paper apprehends serious disturbances from this.

9. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April publishes a letter from Oppressions by *gundas* in places of pilgrimage. Babu Krishnadhone Datta, of Muttra, in which he describes how on the 1st of April last a number of *gundas* perpetrated inhuman oppressions on 16 pilgrims near the temple of Bhubaneswar Mahadev in the suburb of Muttra. Some notorious *budmashes* of Radhakunda are suspected to be the authors of this crime. The attention of the Magistrate of Muttra is drawn to the matter. It is hoped that the authorities will take prompt steps to put a stop to such rowdyism and thus save the helpless pilgrims.

10. Referring to the large number of men killed by wild animals in "Death due to want of arms." Bengal in 1915, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April says that it lies in the power of Government to prevent these deaths by giving arms to the people. Government rewards *shikaris* if they kill wild animals, but they cannot do much. Villagers armed only with *lathis* cannot be expected to kill ferocious wild animals. *Shikaris* ought to be allowed to keep arms, at least, spears. The police might be ordered to kill wild animals; but considering the character of the average police officer in Bengal, such an order might endanger the lives of the poor villagers. Under the circumstances the best and most respected inhabitant of a village should be allowed to keep arms.

MOHAMMADI.
April 28th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

11. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th April writes that the The Northern Police Court. location of the Northern Police Court in Calcutta is most inconvenient; there is no tramway communication available and there is no open space or compound attached to the building for the use of the public. This last is a most serious defect.

12. Referring to the recent arrangements regarding the location of A new police arrangement. police courts and police-stations, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April remarks that the police courts were formerly located in one building, and afterwards transferred to three places in three separate buildings. This arrangement did not prove successful and the three courts have now been converted into two. One of these will be abolished sooner or later. All this means waste of money, which might have been better utilised in some work of public utility.

13. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th April protests against the Tanks and the Fisheries Act. decision of the Magistrate of Midnapore that to catch fish in an enclosed tank without the owner's permission is not theft under the Penal Code but an offence under the Fisheries Act, liable to the maximum punishment of a fine of Rs. 50. The Fisheries Act is, as a matter of fact, only applicable to rivers, canals, *bhils* and similar sources of water. As regards tanks, their owners surely have a right to the fish in them. This is certainly what the legislature intended. The attention of Government is drawn to the Midnapore Magistrate's decision, which, if upheld, will seriously interfere with the *jalkar* rights of the public.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
April 27th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

BANGALI,
April 28th, 1916.

BANGAVASI.
April 29th, 1916.

14. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April says that Mr. Delevingne, District Judge of Midnapore, held in a recent case that catching fish in another man's pond was not an offence under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, but an offence under section 3 of the Private Fisheries Protection Act punishable with fine only which might extend to Rs. 50. This judgment will give an impetus to theft of fish. The culprits will steal fish worth more than Rs. 50 and be let off with a fine of Rs. 50 at the highest. But in the case of the Electric Supply Corporation, Government has made a distinction between electricity supplied for fans and that supplied for lights. The latter being more costly. If a man is found using electricity intended for fans for the latter purpose, he may be punished with imprisonment. It is hoped that Government will amend the law and remedy the evil.

HITAVADI,
April 28th 1916.

15. Referring to the case in which the District Judge of Trichinopoly "The farce of a trial"—A sentenced Kariappa and six other men to transportation for life in total disregard of the verdict of the assessors, who held that the accused were not guilty, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April says that the accused were subsequently acquitted by the High Court on appeal. However that may be, if the verdict of assessors is deemed to be of no value, why then summon people to serve as such?

BANGAVASI
April 29th, 1916.

16. Referring to the case in which the Allahabad High Court quashed the capital sentences and transportation for life passed on Ganga Deyi and two others by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April says that the High Court Judges in their judgment referred to the meagre nature of the evidence adduced by the police and passed strictures on them for neglecting to collect further evidence. They also suggested a departmental enquiry into the matter. The Sessions Judge of Aligarh was guilty of a gross miscarriage of justice and the strictures passed on the police were of a very serious nature. Is nobody responsible for this culpable neglect of duty?

BANGAVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

17. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April says that Mr. Hamilton, late Joint Magistrate of Benares, could not tolerate the presence of a girl of ten or eleven years in his court as her lips were red on account of chewing betel. But this Magistrate, who could not tolerate such a slight offence, himself eats beef and pork, food repugnant both to Hindus and Muhammadans, sitting in court. This is much more intolerable to Hindus and Muhammadans than the habit of chewing betel is to Europeans. Government should take immediate steps to restrain the vagaries of these Magistrates.

BANGAVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

18. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April refers to the case in A light punishment—Constables which Mr. Foreman, Engineer, Kakinara Jute mistaken for jackals. Mills, who was charged with shooting two constables, was tried by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Barrackpore, and let off with a fine of Rs. 150. The accused pleaded that he shot the constables on a dark night, mistaking them for jackals. It was, however, proved that the night was a moonlight one. It was a very light punishment for such a serious offence. Government should appeal for enhancement of the punishment.

BANGAVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

19. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April complains that Mr. Dismissal of an application. J. M. Das, Additional District Magistrate of Alipore, rejected the application of Hakimuddin and others, charged under section 110 of the Indian Penal Code, for the transfer of their case from the file of Mr. A. T. Mukherji, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, on the ground of his undue intimacy with the police. It is the bounden duty of Government to prevent any miscarriage of justice. Government should order an enquiry into the charge of intimacy with the police preferred against the Deputy Magistrate.

BANGAVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

20. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April refers to a case tried by A shocking incident. Babu Chandrasekhar Mukherji, Deputy Magistrate of Noakhali, in which three Muhammadans were accused of throwing two legs of a cow and its entrails into the kitchen of a Hindu named Khirid Chandra Das Gupta. The accused were acquitted. Government is requested to look into the records of this case.

(c)—*Jails.*

21. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April learns from the *Bengalee* of the 21st instant that Government contemplates withdrawing from political prisoners

Political prisoners.

BANGAVASI.
April 29th, 1916.

the privilege hitherto enjoyed by all convicts transported to the Andamans, of being released from jail after ten years, provided they behaved well during this period. Political prisoners should be better treated than ordinary convicts. If, instead of being treated better, they are subjected to worse treatment, then the matter is really regrettable. It is hoped that Lord Chelmsford will not allow this.

(d)—*Education.*

22. The *Pabna Bogra Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 19th April says that "Cost of European schools." the Government of Bengal spends thirty times more on a European or Eurasian student than on an Indian student. This difference of treatment is undesirable. Europeans and Eurasians do not surely pay taxes thirty times in excess of Indians. They do not also belong to depressed classes, so that Government may be justified in spending large sums of money on them.

**P BNA BO RA
HITAISHI.**
April 19th, 1916.

23. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th April deprecates the movement for starting a new Shiah College at Lucknow as calculated to aggravate the tendency towards sectarianism—a tendency which it is the duty of English education to discourage among the different sections of the Indian population.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
April 26th, 1916.

24. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th April condemns the action of the Calcutta University authorities in abolishing the history of England from the Matriculation course and making even the study of Indian history optional. Presumably the intention is that our boys should remain in ignorance of the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, etc. Such over-cautiousness and fears are rather unnatural.

BANGALI,
April 26th, 1916.

History in the University Matriculation Examination.

The Presidency College Inquiry Committee.

25. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th April expresses a hope that the report of the Presidency College Inquiry Committee will be published at an early date. It has long been overdue.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
April 26th, 1916.

26. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th April wants to know whether Mr. Oaten's transfer to Cuttack means promotion or degradation. The Ravenshaw College bears a bad reputation. Mr. G. C. Bose, of Bangavasi College, once created trouble there and there was trouble also in Mr. Hallward's time. Principal James is known to have reported against Mr. Oaten, and when Mr. James was suspended, Mr. Oaten declared that all risk of trouble overtaking him (Mr. Oaten) had vanished. But what has happened now?

DAINIK BASUMATI.
April 26th, 1916.

27. Mr. Oaten, writes the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th April, has been removed from the Presidency College, but two Bengali Professors should also have been removed along with him. Mr. Oaten was caught because he was a fool, but the real culprits have escaped and they are now laughing in their sleeves.

NAYAK.
April 26th, 1916.

Ex-Principal James and Sir Alfred Croft.

28. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th April gives the following as the substance of what the London correspondent of the *Patrika* recently said about Principal James :—

BANGALI,
April 29th, 1916.

Sir Alfred Croft has now taken up his pen to defend ex-Principal James. Sir Alfred's letter has been published in the *Times*. But what is the use now of reopening this question which has now been decided finally? Principal James, by apologising to Mr. Lyon, practically acknowledged his guilt. Nevertheless Sir Alfred Croft has taken it on himself to assume the rôle of a Daniel. Sir Alfred left Bengal years ago and has nothing to do with it now except to draw his pension. There is a wide gulf separating him from the Presidency College and from Calcutta, where the incident occurred. Nevertheless he does not hesitate to pronounce judgment on the

Bengal Government. This shows how strong is the fellow-feeling among Englishmen. It also shows how old prejudices and notions die hard. When a high-placed English official is humiliated, there is a loud buzz of sympathy and indignation from all other ex-high officials. This explains Sir Alfred Croft's action in the present instance. But all the same, it is quite ineffective. The case has now been closed.

SANJIVANI,
April 27th, 1916.

SANJIVANI,
April 27th, 1916.

SANJIVANI,
April 27th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 27th, 1916

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 30th, 1916.

TIPPERA GUIDE.
April 25th, 1916

29. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 27th April refers to the recent leakage of questions at the University M. B. Examination and writes that the person or persons responsible for this should be severely punished.

30. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 27th April strongly protests against Enhancement of College fees. the order of the Central Provinces Administration enhancing the fees in Government and aided Colleges in that province.

31. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 27th April refers to the various disabilities of Indian students in England and expresses a hope that they will enjoy equal liberties with English students in English educational institutions.

32. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 27th April takes objection to questions set in Hindi at the Matriculation Examination, in which the meanings of certain idioms were asked. It takes objection to one particular idiom, namely, "*Paitme ghora kodne laga*". This, in the opinion of the paper, is an absolutely incorrect idiom.

33. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th April learns that Allahabad University without a Vice-Chancellor since the 1st April. At this time examinations are being held and the work of the University is going on without an official head. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that there is no able and erudite Hindu, Moslem, or European available for the Vice-Chancellorship. Is there no one to accept it? This appears probable. What does Government think of doing in the matter?

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

34. The *Tippera Guide* (Comilla) of the 25th April writes thus in English :—

"A defective rule." Our experience of the existing rules of the municipal election leads us to conclude that rule No. 18 is exceedingly inequitable and is open to serious objection. Under this rule any voter can give all his votes either to one candidate or distribute them at his pleasure. We think that for the ends of justice this rule should be amended in such a way as to authorise each voter to give *one* vote only to *one* candidate. The fact that the rate-payers of the different wards have got different numbers of votes at their disposal shows that the intention of the framer of the rule is to enable each rate-payer to nominate the requisite number of Commissioners necessary in his ward and not to give his votes to a lesser number of Commissioners than his ward requires. Let us take the case of the Comilla municipality for instance. In the "A" Ward each rate-payer has four votes at his disposal as four Commissioners are to be elected from this ward. Similarly a rate-payer of "C" Ward has two votes, as the requisite number of Commissioners of that ward is only two. Now, what is the principle underlying the rule providing different number of votes to the rate-payers of the different wards? The only logical view is that each voter is given the right to elect the full number of Commissioners in his ward. If this principle is disregarded, then the result in certain cases will be anomalous. Suppose in a certain ward in which three Commissioners have to be returned, one or two of the candidates by their personal influence capture all the votes of the rate-payers. How can the third seat be disposed of in that exigency? Again, suppose there occurs a vacancy of one seat in a particular ward for a certain reason; in that case a rate-payer gets *one* vote only at his disposal, no matter to which ward he belongs. This also supports the principle we have just propounded above, viz., that each voter

has the power of giving one and one vote only to a particular candidate and not to favour any candidate by giving him more than one of his votes.

35. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April says that self-government

"Self-Government"— Non-official Chairmen.

will undoubtedly attain a new development in Bengal if non-official Chairmen are appointed in all municipalities, and this example is followed by

the District Boards also. Lord Carmichael is in favour of the change.

36. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April speaks

Water distress in some villages in the Bankura district.

of the prevalence of severe scarcity of water in most of the villages under the Khatra and Ranibad thana in the Bankura district. Government and

the benevolent public are prayed to excavate wells in the villages for the use of the poor villagers who are suffering from famine.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

37. The *Tipperah Guide* (Comilla) of the 25th April writes in English :—

A railway complaint.

The mail reaches Brahmanbaria at half past

seven in the morning, this causes much inconvenience to the town as well as to the whole subdivision. The problem can be easily solved if the train which leaves Akhaura at 9 P.M. starts from that junction after the arrival of the mail train from Chandpur. This arrangement will undoubtedly benefit the public, thus permitting the early arrival of the mail and saving the passengers from Calcutta, Assam and other important centres the trouble of waiting for hours together in the cold and rainy nights by the riverside.

38. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April publishes the purport

Complaint of serious oppression.

of a letter, which appeared in the *Bengalee* of the 25th instant, in which a pleader of Jessore and the

son of a zamindar complain of high-handed treatment they had received at the hands of Babu Susil Chandra Bose, Assistant Goods Clerk, and Babu Janaki Nath Bhattacharyya, Assistant Station Master, Jessore, on the night of the 19th of April last. As there was no waiting-room at the station, the gentlemen, while waiting for the Calcutta train, entered a second class compartment of a carriage standing on the Jessore-Jhenida Railway line and fell asleep there. For this fault they were abused by Susil Babu and taken before the Assistant Station Master, who also abused them. They were then beaten and turned out of the gate. The allegation is a very serious one and the paper hopes that the railway authorities as well as Government will make a special enquiry into the matter.

39. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April says that the two Super-

Superintendent for railway passengers.

intendents appointed to look after the railway passengers at the Sealdah station are Punjabis, who do not know the Bengali

language. As they have to deal mostly with third class passengers, at least one of them should know Bengali. Their office should be located in the waiting-hall for third class passengers and the duties to be performed by them should be printed in Bengali and hung up in front of their office. The attention of the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities is drawn to the matter.

40. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th April says that it

Differentiation between Europeans and Indians on railways in India and South Africa.

is curious that while differentiation between Europeans and Indians on railways is being maintained and 7 horses are being notified as equal to 28 pilgrims in India, the greatest enemy of the South

African Indians, the Union Government, is trying to remove these differences between Indians and Europeans at least on railways in South Africa. It is highly gratifying to find that the South African Government has taken it into its head to do this.

(h)—*General.*

41. The following article written in English appears in the *Rangpur*

"Bureaucratic terrors."

Dikprokash (Kakina) of the 23rd April :—

A strange tale comes from Ballia in the United Provinces, which, if true, must rouse a storm of indignation throughout the

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
April 25th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 30th, 1916.

RAN PUR
DIKPROKASH,
April 23rd, 1916.

length and breadth of India. At a public meeting at which the Collector presided, it was proposed that each tahsil should subscribe towards the cost of one motor ambulance and its upkeep. This would come to Rs. 15,000 for each. The Collector, however, considered this was too poor a contribution and asked that one more ambulance should be subscribed separately by the Bar and his subordinate officials. There was nothing for it but to accept this resolution. Every one felt at the time that the demand was too much for Ballia, which has no wealthy zamindar or taluqdar, but no one dared oppose the Collector's wish. The *modus operandi* adopted was to collect $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or one anna in the rupee from all persons paying land revenue at the tahsils and to raise individual subscriptions to as high amounts as possible. The Collector ordered two gentlemen at the public meeting to pay Rs. 2,800 each. They begged that the amounts be reduced or at least realized by instalments, but the request was refused. The Collector stated that anybody who subscribed less than his *haisiyat* would not be granted the honour of an interview by him, and this has been announced publicly on several occasions.

THE OPPRESSION.

All the Subdivisional Officers have been appointed presidents of the tahsil committees and are touring periodically to realize subscriptions from all and sundry. The persons mostly affected are the members of the Bar and the subordinate officials, of whom neither can afford to displease the Collector. The Ballia Bar is the poorest in the province; there are no Sub-Judge's courts there, and the members lead a hand-to-mouth existence. But these men, with the subordinate officials, are required by the Collector not only to provide Rs. 7,500 for a motor ambulance, but also to maintain it till the termination of the war. This means a recurring charge which they are utterly unable to bear. There are no public offices except the Collector's and a handful of low-paid men in that office and less than two dozen legal practitioners cannot possibly raise this sum. The amla are to pay 10 per cent. of their salary now and 1 per cent. till the war is over. Whoever may be responsible has indeed the credit for making a very equitable arrangement. The zamindars and *raises* are to pay $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. once for all, but the poor amla and mukhtears are to pay 10 per cent. now and 1 per cent. every month!

RUMOURS.

Rumour says that the head-clerk of the Collector's office asked on behalf of the amla to pay 7 per cent. of their salaries as they did for the Indian Relief Fund, but the Collector replied that nothing short of 10 per cent. now and 1 per cent. thereafter would do. It is for the Government of the United Provinces to make enquiries and do the needful, unless Sir James Meston proposes to imitate the progressive Government of Madras and deal with the Collector of Ballia in the same fashion as that Government did with the toll-gate keeper's (?) Collector of Trichinopoly.

BANGAL
April 26th, 1918.

42. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th April writes that a recent question in the Punjab Legislative Council elicited a statement that the Punjab Government spends Rs. 18,000 in subsidising some of the local newspapers. After the experience of the fate of the *Sulabh Samachar* in Bengal, it is really passing strange that Government should still persist in making fresh experiments of that nature. Narendra Nath Sen was an eminent leader of public opinion in Bengal, but his connection with the *Sulabh Samachar* led to his losing all influence with the public. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government declare that it is necessary to spread authentic reports about the war and hence they purchase certain papers and circulate them. But it seems that they circulate copies of the *Civil and Military Gazette* among the school and college students of the Province. Well, are the students expected to go and inform the masses about the true facts concerning the war? Students are not expected to discharge such functions anywhere else in India. The *Civil and Military Gazette* is notorious for its anti-Indian spirit, and it is strange that Government should not have thought of the prejudicial effect of schoolboys reading such Anglo-Indian effusions. It is really all a most lamentable business and should cease as soon as possible.

'Things are sanctified when they are paid for.'

43. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st May is very much exercised over the Punjab Government's subsidy to certain newspapers, which is alleged to have produced a very prejudicial effect upon the circulation of other newspapers.

Punjab Government's subsidy to newspapers.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 1st, 1916.

44. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th April wants to know how Mr. Sheepshanks from Bihar has come to be appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

Mr. Justice Sheepshanks.

Was there no competent Bengal Civilian available?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Ap. II 26th, 1916.

45. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th April learns from the *India* that not more than one of the temporary Indian Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service has been promoted to a captaincy, although all the temporary Lieutenants of British extraction in the service have been promoted to it after a year's service. This is regrettable and bound to create dissatisfaction among the Indians. It is hoped that Government will see its way to remove this dissatisfaction of the Indian Lieutenants.

Temporary Indian Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service.

BANGALI,
April 28th, 1916.

46. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April supports the proposal to extend Lord Carmichael's term of office as Governor of Bengal. His Excellency's rule may not have been marked by any great administrative act, but it has been marked by a genuine sympathy with the just political aspirations of the Bengalis. It is exactly a ruler like this that the Bengalis want to preside over the affairs of the country when the termination of the war will bring in new changes. A new ruler cannot be expected to show as much efficiency at that time as an experienced man like Lord Carmichael will be able to do.

"Lord Carmichael—" Extension of the term of his office.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

47. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th April refers approvingly to a letter in the *Bengalee*, pointing out how Lord Carmichael has been a sympathetic ruler and calling for a public agitation in favour of an extension of his term of office, so that His Excellency may see the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill through and also introduce the other administrative changes which are likely to follow the termination of the war.

Vice-President of the India Council.

BANGALI,
Ap. II 29th, 1916

48. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April is glad at the appointment of Mirza Abbas Ali Beg as Vice-President of the Council of the present Secretary of State for India. Such impartial appointments of the fittest persons in the fittest places are highly desirable.

The Economic Conference and India.

BANGAVASI,
Ap. II 29th, 1916

49. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th April is glad at the announcement made by Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament that nothing will be done in consequence of the deliberations of the Economic Conference now sitting in Paris without first consulting the Government of India. At least in this connection India is to be in the same position as the Colonies.

Ibid.
The commercial museum.

BANGALI,
Ap. II 28th, 1916.

50. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April also expresses satisfaction at Mr. Chamberlain's statement.

51. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th April is glad that the commercial museum established in Calcutta is widely advertising its exhibits; consequently, their number is daily increasing. It has indeed become necessary to extend the museum. But mere advertisement will not further the cause of Indian industry to any large extent. There must be facilities for the production of articles. There should be protective tariff in their favour and technical education should be provided for. In no country is it easy to establish new industries or remodel old ones. Indians have sufficient zeal; it is now only necessary for Government to show a little earnestness.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

BASUMATI,
April 29th, 1916.

III.—LEGISLATION.

52. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 29th April regrets very much to find that the Moslem League did not say a word against the Defence of India Act, which must be considered a serious omission on its part. Who knew at the time of the passing of the Defence of India Act that it would be

The Bengal Moslem League and the Defence of India Act.

RESALAT,
April 29th, 1916

applied in the way that it has been applied? Some of the far-seeing members of the Council apprehended an abuse of the Act, against which they raised their voice of protest, but they were assured by Government that the Act would be applied under exceptional circumstances of danger to the community. But has Government acted in the spirit of that assurance? Who knew that in spite of there being the Press Act the newspapers would be dealt with under the Defence of India Act? A loud and respectful protest must be raised and Lord Chelmsford should be asked to repeal the Act.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 29th, 1916.

53. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 29th April, after discussing the pledge given by Lords Morley and Minto to the Moslems in regard to separate representation, asks Lord Chelmsford not to give his assent to the United Provinces Municipalities Bill, during the war, as it is a contentious piece of legislation.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 30th, 1916.

54. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th April says that Sir James Meston, in supporting the resolution giving Moslems separate electorates, said that he was opposed to it, but was bound by the pledge given by Lords Minto and Morley. Such a pledge was indeed given but it did not relate to Municipalities and Local Boards. The paper fails to understand how Sir James came to look upon the question in this light. Let us see what Lord Chelmsford does in this matter.

SADAQAT,
May 2nd, 1916.

55. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 2nd May says:—

Separate representation for Moslems in the United Provinces. We are grateful to His Honour Sir James Meston for giving the Moslems separate representation which will now enable them to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren and take part in political and other affairs. The Hon'ble Madan Mohan Malaviya, who protested against this and sent a representation to Lord Chelmsford, is not justified in taking the attitude he has done.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PRAJABANDHU,
April 20th, 1916.

56. The *Prajabandhu* (Brahmanbaria) of the 20th April speaks of the prevalence of severe distress in Brahmanbaria. Distress in Brahmanbaria. The aid given by Government was insufficient and the people are as destitute as ever.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
April 25th, 1916.

57. A correspondent writes to the *Tippera Guide* (Comilla) of the 25th April to complain that famine conditions still prevail in parts of the district, specially at Farialpur (Chatlapara relief centre) and the adjoining neighbourhood where, on inquiry, it was found that many families were suffering from semi-starvation.

24-PAR ANAS
VARTAVVAHA.
April 25th, 1916.

58. Babu Ramanuj Kar, of Kenjakura, post office Chatna, Bankura, "Famine in Bankura." writes to the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* (Calcutta) of the 25th April, giving an account of the distress in Bankura where a severe scarcity of food and drinking water now prevails.

BAN AVASI,
April 29th, 1916.

59. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April publishes a letter from Swami Saradananda, Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, in which he describes the pitiable condition of the people of Bankura. The present year's produce was very scanty, and it is now exhausted. The people are, therefore, in sore need of relief. Those that left their villages at the beginning of the famine to earn their livelihood elsewhere have now come back for want of work. They are in extremely bad health, and have not even huts to live in. The situation will be most serious if prompt relief is not given.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 23rd, 1916.

60. The *Dacca Prakash* (Dacca) of the 23rd April writes:—

"War news." There has of late been a dearth of sensational news from the front, and it is only news from Mesopotamia which has kept up some excitement among the European community. Russia and France have made a new move which is sure to crush Germany before long.

61. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th April writes that Russia
"Russia."

is actively fighting now not with the object of driving the Germans from her own territories but of penetrating into Turkish territory. This is probably due to the fact that the state of the ground in Western Russia does not permit of fighting. But then, at least, partial fighting might have gone on here, but we do not hear of that even. The situation is, therefore, rather inexplicable. Soon, however, brisk fighting may be expected to occur in Riga and Vilna. It is strange that the Germans here have not yet taken the aggressive, as is their wont, to forestall any attempt on the part of the enemy to start a vigorous attack on them. It is not known why neither side is assuming the offensive. In Galicia, active fighting is in progress, but so far the invading Austro-Germans have failed to achieve anything. It is likely that their continued ill-success will lead to their defeat some day or other.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 26th, 1916.

62. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April says that if the success of "Russia and Turkey."

Russia in Asia Minor prompts Rumania to join the Allies it will go very hard with Bulgaria and Austria, for surely Germany will not weaken her strength in France and Russia to send help to the Bulgarian quarter. If the Russians advance a little further in Asia Minor it will greatly help the English in Mesopotamia.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

63. We think, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April, "Turkey's ruin in the present war."

that without Turkey's help Germany and Austria would have, by this time, been compelled to admit defeat at the hands of the Allies. Many people again thought that when the road to Constantinople was open to Germany, and the withdrawal of the allied troops from the Dardanelles had set free a large portion of the Turkish army, the Turkish authorities would, after the fall of Erzerum, be able to send large reinforcements to Trebizond, Armenia and Mesopotamia and thus check the Russian advance and the force of the British attack in those places. But, in fact, the Turkish army, aided though it is by Germany, has not been able to gain any success during this long time, and has not even succeeded in preventing the fall of Trebizond. The fall of Trebizond has been of supreme advantage to Russia. Russia is now in occupation of a large tract of Turkish dominion. When the Turkish army, well-equipped and officered by Germans, have not been able to check the advance of the Russians, their future seems to be very dark. We have been hearing for more than a year that a vast Turkish army was being collected and equipped in Syria or Palestine for delivering an attack on Egypt. What has become of this vast army under Jamal Pasha? What has also become of the innumerable German soldiers who, it was persistently reported, had come to Constantinople? Turkish troops have surrounded the heroic British General Townshend with his small number of soldiers, but nevertheless for about five months they have not been able to conquer them. The country which once passes out of the hand of Turkey never returns to her. It is through the thoughtlessness of the young Turks that the only Musalman Empire in the world has been reduced to such a deplorable condition.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
April 28th, 1916

64. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th April writes:—

"The Mesopotamian imbroglio." The *Englishman* has been agitating against the paucity of the news supplied to India regarding the blunders made in Mesopotamia. Not even a telegraphic summary of General Sir William Nixon's Despatch has been published here. We quite agree with the *Englishman*. The Indians are quite as anxious to have news of the war as Englishmen are. The Indians wish for the victory of the Allies as much as Englishmen do. The Indians, including even the non-martial Bengalis, are eager to go to the battlefield to help the cause of the British Empire.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 28th, 1916.

Mesopotamian affairs have not been kept such a secret in England as they have been in India. Many a question has been asked in Parliament, but no news of it has reached India. On the 22nd March last Mr. Chamberlain admitted in Parliament that the defects in medical arrangements in Mesopotamia were most deplorable and inexcusable. This news was published even in the Straits Settlements, but not in India. It was surely transmitted to India at the same time that it was transmitted

to the Straits Settlements, but most probably the Censor in India prohibited its publication, on what ground it is not clear. There can be no harm in publishing the news of a misfortune caused by defective medical arrangements. In fact, such news should be given the widest publicity and the man responsible for such mismanagement punished.

NAYAK,
May 1st, 1916.

65. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st May writes that all over India, both among the public and the officials, the most heartfelt sympathy will be felt for the surrender of Kut-el-Amarah. The heroism with which the

British defended themselves here for 143 days is really deserving of praise. The story of the brave way in which General Townshend with his heroic soldiers, after approaching Baghdad, fell back on Kut-el-Amarah and held out there for such a long time, will always form a most glorious chapter in the British annals.

The Turkish soldiers, whether in Gallipoli or in Mesopotamia, have everywhere proved themselves gallant soldiers.

Nevertheless, the fall of Kut will not produce any change in the military situation anywhere or injure British interests in Mesopotamia.

NAYAK,
May 2nd, 1916.

66. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd May says that Bengal has been shocked at the surrender of General Townshend, for there were many Bengalis serving under him. There were about 300 Bengalis, including members of the Ambulance Corps, Indian Medical Service doctors, Commissariat clerks, telegraph and postal clerks. What has become of them? Our reply is that they are faring as God ordained that they should fare.

NAYAK,
May 2nd, 1916.

67. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd May has the following :—
Kut-el-Amarah. The rumour which had been current since the 23rd April has come to be true at last. General Townshend has surrendered to Turkey with nearly 10,000 soldiers. We know nothing of the art of warfare, but we only repeat what we said when the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* went mad with exultation over the Baghdad affair and Mr. Asquith also, in an ecstasy of joy, sounded the trumpet of victory in Mesopotamia. We then said that Indians were not much concerned with victories and defeats in the European theatres of the war; but that there were six crores of Moslems in India who recognised the Caliphate of the Sultan of Turkey. England should have, therefore, carefully considered the situation before declaring war against Turkey. The British reverses at Gallipoli and Kut-el-Amarah have given rise to a serious agitation throughout India. Indians are losing their confidence in the invincible military strength of the British. Many Moslems are mad with exultation over the success of Turkish arms. Such a spirit is not favourable for the uninterrupted continuance of British administration in India.

We are not favourably disposed towards Mr. Asquith's Cabinet and his administrative policy. During the Balkan War, Mr. Asquith offended the Indian Moslem community by his unguarded speeches. Had Mr. Asquith made any effort to save Turkey then, she would not now have been England's enemy. But he took up the cause of Christianity and spoke against Turkey. He delivered Salonika to Greece, on the ground that Christianity entered Europe through the port of Salonika. The educated Indian Moslem community have not forgotten that. Then came Lord Hardinge's *régné*. He made a curious mess of everything by his diplomatic policy and administrative incapacity. Many people laughed when Lord Hardinge went to Basrah, delivered a speech there and brought the country under the British flag. We then said that Lord Hardinge was counting his chickens before they were hatched. His Excellency took a most premature step in extending the British Empire up to Kut. But our words fell on deaf ears. Mr. Asquith's Cabinet was a puppet in Lord Hardinge's hands.

The glory of British rule was once obscured during the administration of Lord Auckland, but the shadow cast did not last long; the lost glory was soon retrieved. Those were days when the British Ministers were real men, and kept themselves well informed of what took place in India. It was, therefore, that Lord Auckland could not get any honour on his return to England. But things are changed now. Lord Hardinge made a mess of

everything in India, left British administration in India in a state of disorder and confusion, but was decorated by the King almost before he landed in England. British supremacy at Kabul was soon re-established, but we are afraid no British General will soon be able to wipe out the stain that has been cast on the British arms at Kut. Our only hope, however, is that Lord Hardinge is no longer our Viceroy. We have got an able and level-headed administrator, by whose efforts the stigma may be soon removed.

There is another cause for anxiety. There were three lakhs of well-trained soldiers in India, consisting of Sikhs, Gurkhas, Rajputs and Pathans. By Lord Hardinge's diplomatic policy half of this number have perished in France. It will take time to form such a well-trained army. But the glory lost at Kut must immediately be retrieved. British supremacy in India is established on the invincible military strength of the British, their impartial administrative policy and their well-organised rule. Indians believe that the English are invincible in war, especially in war with the Asiatics. But the affairs at Gallipoli and the defeat at Kut have considerably shaken that belief.

You, Englishmen, who live comfortably in your palaces in the English quarter of the city, may not know, but we know and constantly hear what is going on in secret. Consequently we have to speak out. Such a wholesale surrender was unknown in the annals of the rise of the British nation in the continent of Asia. The reverses at Chillianwalla were immediately made good, the Maiwand affair was brought to a successful issue by Lord Roberts; the surrender of General Willoughby to Nana Farnaves was eclipsed by the subsequent triumph of British arms. The reverses in Nepal and Bhutan were also immediately repaired, but what will be done now? Now it appears that Turkey is almost equal to the English and the Russians in military strength, nay, that her resources in men are even greater than those of her rivals. At least this idea has gained ground in the minds of the Moslem community of India. This stigma must be washed out at all cost. All differences must be sunk now. Every British subject in India should sacrifice his life, property, everything, for the sake of his King. The ruling race should now act with firmness. They should wholly trust those whose confidence is worth having and completely put down those who require to be restrained. We are always ready to implicitly obey our King, to do everything that lies in our humble power for the welfare of the British, whose salt we have eaten for four generations. True Bengalis will not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the English, for they know that they cannot do without the English, nor can the English do without them. If at this critical time, you Englishmen can place your confidence in the Bengalis, can make them your own, your welfare will be ensured.

68. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 2nd May says :—

The Kut-el-Amarah army has been forced to surrender.

That which was being apprehended and regarding which rumours were afloat, has come to pass. General Townshend has been compelled to surrender owing to want of supplies and reinforcements. It has now become quite clear that the late Commander of the Mesopotamian forces, General Nixon, had not made a proper estimate of the strength of the enemy, when he decided an advance towards Baghdad. There has also been no correspondence on the subject between General Townshend and the Government of India and the Imperial Government. From the interpellations of the Members in Parliament, it appears that General Townshend was not in favour of the advance, but when the advance was ordered he entered into it with great enthusiasm and pushed up to Ctesiphon. He succeeded so far that he entrenched himself in front of the enemy. But on the enemy being reinforced he was forced to retreat, and, in spite of difficulties, brought his forces back to Kut-el-Amarah. Afterwards the siege commenced. He defended with great bravery. His demands for gramophone needles were supplied by means of aeroplanes. During this interval attempts to reinforce him continued. At first General Aylmer, and later on General Sir Percy, succeeded in expelling the Turks from certain positions. This raised great hopes in regard to the sending of reinforcements for General Townshend. The Kut-el-Amarah siege will remain a memorable event in this war and it is hoped that the Turks, with

SADAQAT.
May 2nd, 1916.

their past traditions, will take proper care of General Townshend and his sick and wounded soldiers.

BAKAR 1,
April 26th, 1916.

69. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th April writes that the recent "Russian soldiers in France." despatch of Russian troops to France heralds an easy combined offensive of all the allied armies on the west. The French and the English, during the last 18 months, have been preparing for this offensive movement and the coming of these large Russian reinforcements will strengthen their hands. Russia has enormous reserves of men and it is only ammunition and equipment which she lacks. These last defects she has now made up, so she can easily spare men to fight elsewhere without jeopardising the defence of her own frontiers. In the meantime Germany is becoming weaker and weaker, her reserves are disappearing and soon she will be forced to concentrate all her forces on the 240 mile front extending between Holland and Switzerland. If the Allies can penetrate any point of this line, Germany will be forced to quit the conquered territories in France and Belgium and withdraw within her own territories.

HITAVADI.
April 28th, 1916.

70. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April says that the despatch of *Ibid.* Russian troops to France proves that Russia has at present more troops than she requires for her own defence and that the Allies are going to act upon the decision arrived at by them some time ago to attack the Germans in their full strength in the ensuing summer. England also will most probably send more troops to France as her recruiting activity indicates. On the whole, it seems that before the advent of winter, the trend of the war will have become clear.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

71. The fight at Verdun, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April, makes us think that the Germans are knocking their heads against an impregnable wall of stone.

In Belgium neither party has up to now gained the upper hand. Since the victory at St. Eloi, the English are daily winning victories. The British line, however, has not been able to take up a more advanced position.

BASUMATI.
April 29th, 1916.

72. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th April says that the Germans *Ibid.* still hope to win the Verdun battle, for they are still fighting hard there. They are not paying much attention to other places on the western front. Nevertheless, they have maintained sufficient strength everywhere to take up the offensive whenever necessary or check the offensive on the part of the allied army, which is consequently unable to carry out its intentions. Various reasons have compelled the French and the English army to remain inactive. Recently the Germans are paying some attention to Les Esparges in Lorraine, south-east of Verdun. This has led many people to think that now they will take up the offensive here, but in reality they are playing this ruse in order to once more make a violent attack on Verdun.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 2nd, 1916.

73. Our readers are perhaps thinking, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (*Calcutta*) of the 2nd May, that the immense losses sustained by the Germans at Verdun will prevent them from taking part again in any big battle, but we learn from the semi-official news from Paris that Germany will once again engage in a bloody contest with the object of showing her power to her people and to the whole world. The German General will not be satisfied, indeed his purpose will not be served, till he has won a big victory. Consequently terrible fighting is going on again. It is not yet certain where the chief centre of contest will be this time. The Germans are now attacking the entire front held by the British army. A telegram of the 26th April says that the allied army in France and Belgium outnumbers the German army there. This is most probably the cause of the failure of German attacks. But if the Germans are really thus outnumbered, how are they constantly making violent attacks and why are not the Allies taking the offensive? The correspondent says that the Allies are now busy increasing the numerical strength of their army. When this army doubles that of Germany, the Germans will be forced to evacuate France and Belgium. But if the Germans can make such violent attacks in spite of their being numerically weaker, it is not possible that they will retire without showing fight, even if the Allies become stronger than they are. The

Germans are very good in defence. This can be inferred from the results of the offensive hitherto taken by the Allies. Consequently, it will not be possible to defeat Germany simply by increasing the numerical strength of the allied army. A fierce offensive must be taken against the German army. This is why the German Generals have begun making violent attacks and thus taking steps to prevent an advance of the allied army.

It is not that the allied Generals do not understand this. A telegram from London, dated the 26th April, said that it was apprehended that the small German attacks in France and Belgium might develop into a great battle. This apprehension has not yet been realised, although preparations are going on for its realisation.

It will now be better for the Allies if a big battle is fought in the north of France or in Belgium, for the French army has become fatigued in the Verdun battle. If the Germans now attack the British army, the latter will be able to fight with great vigour for some time and the French also will get some rest. But this will not be advantageous for Germany. They have not been able to gain any final success at Verdun, and it is doubtful whether they will be able to do so in Northern France. Germany is now simply losing her men. If she could gain a success at Verdun even after a few days' more fight and a sacrifice of more men, it would be advantageous to her in the new attack. Who knows what the German Generals are thinking of doing?

74. For some time past, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the

The Germans checked in the west and east. 28th April, the Germans have not been able to make any advance either in the west or in the east.

The terrible attack on Verdun, unprecedented in the history of the world, has failed. At Ypres and other places also on the western front the Germans have been effectively checked. On the eastern front, the Germans have not been able to make any advance in Riga and Dunaberg during the last two months. In spite of repeated efforts they have failed to cross the Dwina. General Hindenberg, in spite of his skilful military tactics, has failed to gain his object. In the centre also the Germans have been equally unsuccessful. In Galicia the Russians have now the upper hand of the Austrians.

75. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April writes :—

The blockade of Germany.

It is easily conceivable that the destruction of

German sea-borne trade by the British naval blockade has made the pecuniary condition of Germany extremely, miserable. She is, therefore, bound to be weakened very soon.

The world-embracing war.

76. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th April says :—

The attitude of Holland.

Nothing can be definitely said as to whether Holland will take part in the war. Germany had long been trying to win over Holland to her side, but has hitherto failed to involve her in the war, but matters now appear to have assumed a serious aspect, and some people think that Holland will now enter the field. But Holland is not a powerful State and her participation in the war is not likely to cause any important change in the situation. Still it cannot be denied that the party with which she throws in her lot will gain some accession of strength thereby. From the assurances given to Holland by England and Germany, it appears that she will not readily side with either party in the war.

The Battle at Verdun.

It was thought that the battle at Verdun would soon end, but it now appears that it will continue for some time. Verdun is still in the possession of the French; but it is a mere waste. The Germans have destroyed houses, markets, roads, everything. The French really deserve credit for the fact that, in spite of the furious attacks of the Germans, they have not allowed them to enter Verdun.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
April 28th, 1916.

MOSLEM HITAISHI.
April 28th, 1916.

Russian soldiers in France.

It appears that there has been a great dearth of soldiers in France. There is nothing strange about this. The way in which the French have been fighting for the past two years is sure to cause a dearth of soldiers. The French colonies are, indeed, supplying men in large numbers, but the supply must necessarily fall short of the demand. The drain on the Russian troops is no doubt greater than that on the French, for Russia has to encounter both the German and the Turkish troops. Under these circumstances, it is not probable that Russia will be able to render much help to France. Then, again, it is not an easy matter to send soldiers from Russia to France. There are only two routes open to Russia, one across the Black Sea and the other across the Pacific Ocean. The passage through the Baltic Sea has been blocked.

Greece.

The position of Greece is very awkward. Germany threatens that if Greece allows a free passage to the allied troops through her territory, she will be regarded as an enemy of Germany; the Allies also will not tolerate Greece if she refuses them a free passage. The situation in Greece is becoming more and more complex every day.

Germany and America.

Will America declare war against Germany? If she does, then the war will really be a world-embracing one; but President Wilson is not a man of warlike spirit. He is now angry with Germany for her atrocities which have reached their climax, but his anger will soon be appeased, and all talks about war with Germany will cease. President Wilson's Note to Germany is severer this time and has given rise to various conjectures. But who knows what Germany is thinking of? Further, the American Government is still busy with the Mexican troubles. It is not likely that America will rush into war when her own house is not in order.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 21st, 1916.

77. Referring to the recent British East Coast raid by German warships, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st May asks, where was the blockading British navy at the time of the raid? Perhaps the British warships which should have intercepted the raiders were patrolling elsewhere; but how could the Germans have known, that the way was clear? Besides this, on former occasions, whenever German warships raided the East Coast, they suffered heavily from the attacks of British warships, but this time, instead of suffering any loss themselves, they have succeeded in damaging a number of smaller British warships.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 1st, 1916.

78. Let us write the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st May, look into the internal condition of England as caused by the war. She is getting an army of six millions ready and has already lost at least one and a half millions in killed and wounded. Besides, her loss in men and property caused by zeppelins, submarines and naval raids has also been great.

Next, if we take Napoleons calculation that to keep one soldier in proper trim five men are required to work hard for him, England must be engaging 25 millions of men in preparing ammunition, clothing, etc., for an army of 5 millions. Thus it must be said that England is now engaging 30 million men in the war.

This is causing anxiety to thoughtful men in England; for England is a manufacturing and commercial country. Her vast wealth, which is now being lavishly spent in the war for herself as well as in aid of her allies, she has acquired by commerce and manufacture. If now all her manufactories are employed in making munitions of war, and her expert workmen are engaged in fighting, then her industries will be ruined and the sources of her wealth stopped. Besides this, there will be no conscription in Ireland. It will be

enforced in England and Scotland alone, and England and Scotland alone are suffering the greatest loss in this war. This does not seem to be a very good arrangement. Mr. Asquith has said that henceforward he must have 15,000 recruits every week and he must send 60,000 fresh troops to France every week. The demand for fighting men has, consequently, been so great that even youths who attained their 18th year in August last are being recruited. The *Times*, of London, says that there is no time now to think of commerce and industry and that the country must have fighting men—if necessary, conscription—to maintain her honour and prestige in the battlefield.

France is greatly in want of men, for, otherwise, Russian troops would not have been sent to fight in the Western front. In fact, Russia has the greatest number of men. If she can be supplied with sufficient munitions, she will never suffer for want of men. Nevertheless, it is certain that the western part of Russia, from Riga to Galicia, has been almost depleted of men. No one can say what the fighting strength of Germany is. It is supposed that the Census reports of Germany previous to the war were false. Germany alone has a population of at least 100 millions. Then she has Austria, Hungary and Turkey on her side. Colonel Repington, the military correspondent of the *Times*, believes that Germany's forces have not yet been much depleted and that unless the Allies can bring into the field large numbers of men and an unlimited supply of munitions, they will never be able to weaken her.

Such being the state of affairs, industries are naturally deteriorating in England. She is not even able to supply the wants of India properly. Besides this, England is losing so many merchant ships and so many of them are engaged in military work, that there is a want of tonnage for commercial purposes. If the war continues for another year, England's industries will be ruined and, consequently, Indians will be reduced to starvation and nakedness—so intimate is the connection between England and India. It makes thoughtful Indians shudder to think what will befall India if anything serious happens to England.

79. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd May writes :—

"Recruiting difficulty."

A new recruiting difficulty has arisen in England. The war department is demanding more men. The public does not know how many more men the department wants and in what form. There has been a great protest in the House of Commons against the Government's proposal to recall time-expired men. It is difficult to understand the cause of this protest. In ordinary times it may be unjust to recall time-expired men, but it cannot be so in a time of war. The protesters are saying that when there are sufficient men in the country who can be enlisted in the army, why should Government unnecessarily call time-expired men. Government says that it wants to give voluntary enlistment another chance. The question now is, why is not Government enforcing conscription? Some people say that Mr. Asquith is reluctant to take such a momentous step which may create discontent and injure trade. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues have never been conspicuous for promptness or firmness of action. When at first it was said that war with Germany was inevitable they made no preparations or showed no anxiety for the event. Next, ever since the commencement of the present war, they have been procrastinating. Such procrastination in such a critical time is most reprehensible. The King had recently a conference with Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener and the public awaits with eagerness the decision of Government in the matter of recruitment.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
May 2nd, 1916.

80. The *Diamond Harbour Hitaishi* (Diamond Harbour) of the 18th April asks Government to enquire into the high rise of the price of almost all articles sold retail in the market. The duty on salt has been increased by 4 annas per maund, but the retail seller has raised the price of a seer by half an anna. The prices of other articles also have been similarly raised.

*DIAMOND HARBOUR
HITAISHI.*
April 18th, 1916.

Retail prices of articles in the market.
Bravo Bengalis!

81. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* (Chinsura) of the 23rd April applauds the spirit animating the Bengalis of Chandernagore who have enlisted in the French army, and appeals to the British Government to afford similar opportunities for active service to its Bengali subjects, who will then easily defeat the Germans.

*CHINSURA
VARTAVAH.*
April 23d, 1916.

BAN ALI,
April 28th, 1916

82. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th April writes that the existing law allows of Indians becoming volunteers, though in practice Indians are rarely admitted into the existing European volunteer corps. There is now a strong demand for Indian volunteer regiments being constituted which are to be officered for the present by Englishmen, and later on by Indians when they become qualified. This is a just and natural demand which Government ought to satisfy. Mr. Rasul recently declared at Burdwan how "we cannot but feel hurt at the treatment which we have received at the hands of our rulers. We have offered to enlist ourselves together with the Anglo-Indians as volunteers, but the latter have been accepted and we have been rejected. The Anglo-Indian, Armenian, Jewish and even Negro boys are enlisted as boy scouts, but our Government cannot think of entertaining the idea of similarly enlisting our boys as scouts. The French Government have invited their subjects in India to join the army on equal terms with the Frenchmen, while our Government, in spite of our offers of service, are still hesitating to take our young men as volunteers. Instead of training the people in the use of arms in case of invasion of the country, they are not even allowed to keep arms to save their families and property from the depredations of armed dacoits and wild animals."

This is no exaggeration and the effect of it has been, to quote Mr. Rasul's language again, that "we cannot but feel hurt at the treatment which we have received at the hands of our rulers."

Contrast with this feeling of despair among British Indian subjects the spirit of exultation and hope animating the subjects of French India. Bengalis will always recall with gratitude the words which the Mayor of Chandernagore recently addressed to the Bengalis of that place. He said :—

" You will come forward, in crowds to enrol yourselves in the defence of the Motherland that has always been anxious to confer upon you all her favours; that has spread education amongst you and bestowed upon you political and electoral rights equally as on her proper sons. You should make up your mind to merit these numerous favours and prove convincingly that you can also perform these tasks when allowed. * * * * In the hour of peril, when she is struggling for her very existence, for civilisation against a brutal and barbarous force personified by Germany, she should find by her side all her sons fighting and making conquests.

" In the French Army, you will be welcomed as a true son of France. The conditions of your enlistment will be the same as those of the French-born soldiers."

It thus appears that French Indian subjects are given the full rights of genuine French citizens. Are we even, after this, to be denied the right of enlisting as volunteers or as boy scouts? Are our aspirations in this direction always to remain unfulfilled?

BAN ALI,
April 29th, 1916.

83. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th April refers to the spirit of ardent patriotism animating all Frenchmen now and asks Indians to follow their example. Men, in order to attain any lofty ideal, have to sever all bonds, and this process is usually a painful one. Frenchmen love France so strongly that they are prepared to face death cheerfully and part from wife, child and parents, if only they can free her from being smitten by the German enemy.

NAYAK,
May 2nd, 1916.

The present war and the Hindu subjects.

84. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd May cordially supports the proposal made by "P" in a letter published in the *Englishman*, of Saturday last, to the effect that as the Hindus are extremely anxious to help His Majesty in the war, but are ignorant of the art of warfare, their services may be utilised otherwise in England. Many able-bodied Englishmen are now working in the factories, dockyards, railways, etc. They may be sent out as soldiers on the continent and competent Hindus employed in their posts in England. It is hoped that Government will consider this proposal. Bengali Hindus, who are accustomed to manual labour, are sure to prove their competence, employed in any capacity in England.

85. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 27th April, in referring to India is quiet.

the laconic statement made by Lord Hardinge on his arrival in London that India is quiet, says that

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 27th, 1916.

Lord Hardinge has given this message to his countrymen. What the enemies of India will understand from this is not known. In this connection the following point should be considered. The German hopes in India, the formation of volunteer corps in French India, while British Indians are deprived of this privilege, and at the same time vesting the semi-whites, Jews and the wild tribes of Africa with these very privileges, allowing the Europeans in India to keep arms and preventing the Indians from doing so—looking at these with the eye of justice foreigners may consider these as sufficient cause for unrest. But in spite of all this let them read what Lord Hardinge has said.

86. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st May says that the apprehension of certain Englishmen about future unrest in India is altogether unfounded. Why should Englishmen be so afraid? Peace prevails everywhere in their Empire, which is firmly based on justice. There is, therefore, no anxiety for the future of India.

There is no anxiety for the future of India.
87. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 28th April supports the movement for "Boy scouts." a body of Boy Scouts composed of Bengalis, as calculated to wean them from anarchism and improve their moral qualities. Englishmen themselves must do this work; otherwise, if left to Bengalis, it will be mismanaged. It is reassuring to know that Englishmen are now apparently shaking off their old attitude of indifference and attending to the task of shaping the character of our boys.

88. We hear, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th April, that in the Bengali Boy Scout Corps organised by Dr. S. K. Mallik only sons of rich people, the students of the Hastings House School, will be taken.

Why this distinction? It will be better to enlist in the corps students of all schools.

89. The war, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April, "Misery of the inhabitants of Mecca and the generosity of the British Government." has brought great misery on the inhabitants of the holy land of Mecca. The misery of the Bedouin camel-drivers has become extreme. India sends the largest numbers of pilgrims to Mecca. This

pilgrimage of Indian Musalmans is the principal source of income of the priests of Mecca, their representatives and agents and innumerable Bedouin camel-drivers. Again, the food-supply of Mecca, Tayef and other places comes from India through the port of Jeddah. Now, the war was about to put a stop to pilgrimage not only from India but also from Afghanistan, Turkestan, Bokhara, Chinese Turkestan, Java, Sumatra and other places; but through the efforts and at the partial risk of the liberal-minded Government of India, whose love for Musalmans is well known, a number of pilgrim ships went from Bombay to Jeddah and a few thousands of Musalmans safely performed the pilgrimage even last year. The discontinuance of commercial intercourse between India and Jeddah, however, caused great scarcity of food in Mecca. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi, and that Government has, with characteristic generosity, permitted the export of 70 or 80 thousand bags of rice, atta, etc., to Jeddah. The service thus rendered to the inhabitants of Mecca is incalculable. The British Government is always ready to help its Musalman subjects in every way. For this reason, the Musalmans of India and other places are greatly attached to the British Government and always desire its well-being.

90. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April says that considering how extensive German plans and machinations are throughout the world, it is not impossible that German missionaries should sow seeds of disloyalty in the minds of the Oraons. The sooner, however, their minds are freed from the baneful influence of these missionaries the better.

"The Oraons and German missionaries."
91. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 1st May writes that Mr. Garlick, Sessions Judge of Jalpaiguri, has stated that the Oraon unrest was brought about by German and possibly other conspirators. The *Statesman*, always eager to find fault with Bengalis, has, however, discovered that Bengali

The *Statesman* on the causes of the Oraon unrest.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 1st, 1916.

NAYAK,
April 28th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 29th, 1916.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
April 28th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
April 28th, 1916.

BANGALI,
May 1st, 1916.

usurers harassed the Oraons and prepared the soil of discontent whereon the Germans cast the seeds of rebellion. This allegation calls for inquiry. If found to be untrue, let the *Statesman* be punished. Even the Bengali agitator has never said that Government is neglectful of the interests of the raiyats. Repeated unjustifiable attacks by papers like the *Statesman* have annoyed the Bengalis almost beyond self-control. The *Statesman* says that the Oraons "were roused to a savage warfare by real and substantial grievances over which they had been brooding for years before." Well, cannot the *Statesman* when condemning the unrest among Bengalis, similarly look for the existence of real grievances? Cannot what is true of the Oraons be true of the Bengalis?

BANGALI,
April 28th, 1916.

92. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th April writes that there is a class of people who declare that Indian industries do not require any State help or protection for their revival and that the demand for such help comes from those who cannot help themselves and are worthless. Such people forget how even in England itself, a heavy protective tariff was imposed to prevent Indian manufactures (specially textiles) from competing with the local products. The evidence of Mr. James Rankin, a merchant, before a Parliamentary committee in 1813 is quite clear on this point. It is to be hoped that Sir James Holland's Commission will impress upon Government the necessity of adopting a system of State help and protection and thereby aid in resuscitating Indian industries.

BANGALI,
April 28th, 1916.

93. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th April refers to Mr. A. Rasul's recent speech at the meeting of the Burdwan Moslem League, demanding self-government for India, and writes that in this he expressed the views of the whole Indian population. Hindus and Moslems are quite united in demanding this as the goal of their political aspirations.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 29th, 1916.

94. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th April writes:—
"Mr. Rasul in the Moslem League." Mr. Rasul's speech as President of the last meeting of the Bengal Moslem League at Burdwan has set Hindus of advanced views dancing with joy, but in our present state too much advance is not without its danger. Self-government is good, but is it right to make too much of it? At the present time, our foremost duty is to see that the enemy with whom our Sovereign is at war is crushed. It is with a high ideal that the British Government has taken the field in this war. We beseech it to expand this ideal a little and take Indians into military service, allowing them to stand side by side with British soldiers to destroy the great enemy of the world. Let the British Government follow the noble example set by the French Government in this matter.

MOSLEM HITAISHI.
April 28th, 1916.

95. The proceedings of the last meeting of the All-India Moslem League, The All-India Moslem League. writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th April, has convinced us that the League has deviated from the purpose for which it was established by the late Nawab Sir Salimulla. It has now become identified with the Congress in its objects. We do not, therefore, see any necessity for its separate existence any longer.

SADAQAT,
May 2nd, 1916.

96. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 2nd May says that the gulf between Indians and Europeans has been growing wider and wider during the last 30 years. What little opportunities for mutual intercourse existed in years past have now ceased owing to the creation of separate clubs for Europeans where Indians have no place. At first there were Europeans who used to learn the language of the people. There are now hardly any administrators of the type of Sir Montstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm.

SADAQAT.
May 8th, 1916.

97. Commenting on the small number of Islamic papers left in Bengal, after the extinction of a number of them under the operation of the Press Act, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 3rd May remarks as follows:—

These represent the journalistic activities of Calcutta and Bengal, which have such a large Moslem population, the greater part of which are indistinguishable in almost every respect from the Hindus of the province. The leaders of the community ought to turn their attention in this direction and do something to put the Moslems of Bengal on a level with those of other

provinces in India and thus create a bond of unity and sympathy with their co-religionists there.

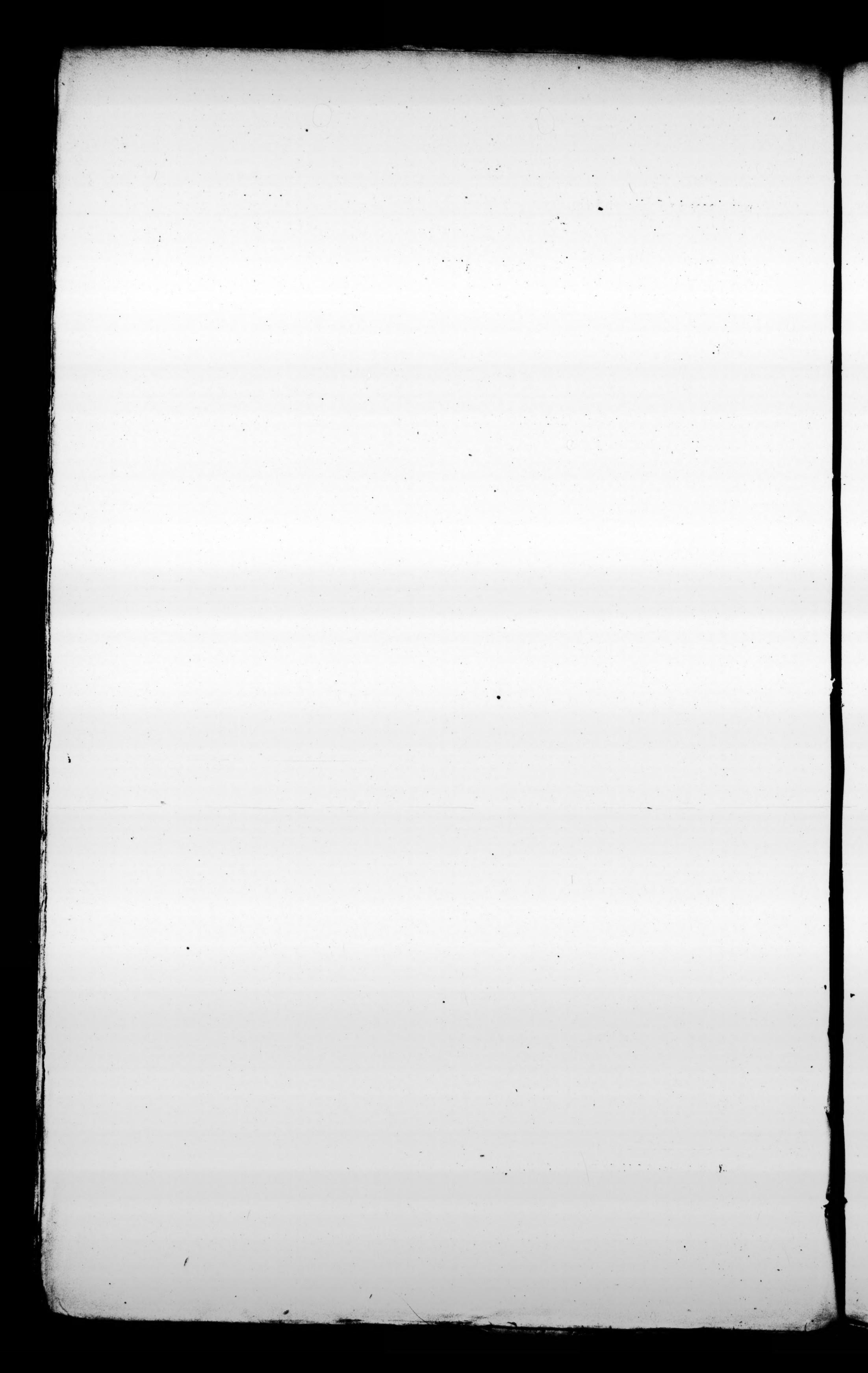
98. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 3rd May supports the suggestion made by the *Englishman* for converting the Secretariat buildings on the Hills into hospitals for the British wounded. The paper adds that though this will drive the Secretariat officials to the plains, yet this sacrifice of their comforts would be nothing in comparison with the sacrifice made by the British forces. It would be well if the owners of bungalows on the Hills were also consulted on this point.

SADAQAT.
May 3d, 1916.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 6th May 1916.



CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 19 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

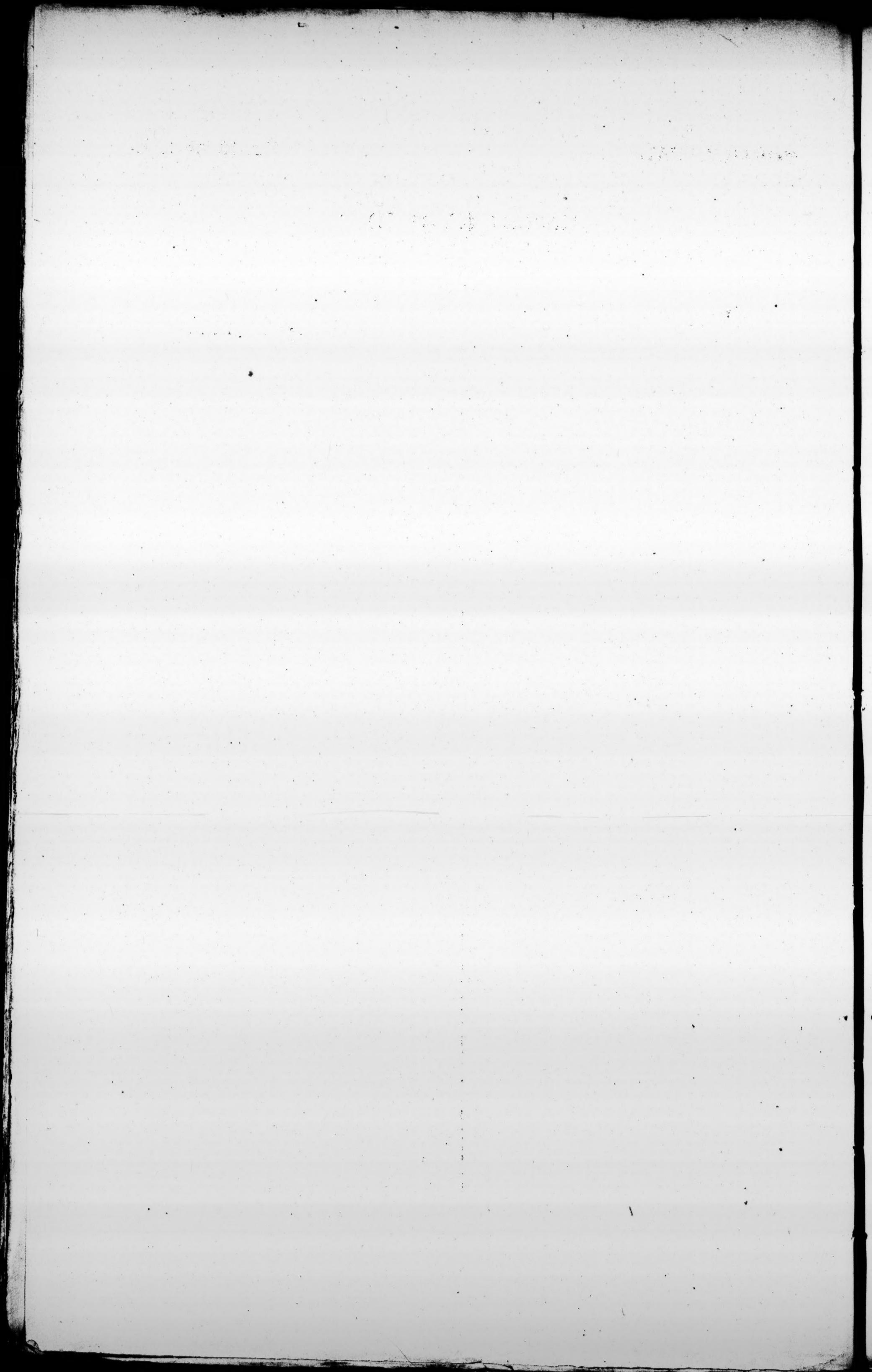
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 6th May 1916.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	" Amrita Bazar Patrika " (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Auanda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Baudhu Chakrabarti, of Jessor, Brahmin.	300
3	" Bengalee " (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	" Calcutta Budget " (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.E., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatarji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	" Calcutta Spectator " (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	" East " (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mchan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	" Hablu Matin " (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	" Herald " (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	" Hindoo Patriot " (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	" Indian Case Notes " (P.)	Ditto	... Do ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	" Indian Empire " (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	" Indian Express " (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	" Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	" Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	" Indian Medical Record " (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committeee.	800
32	" Indian Messenger " (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	" Indian Mirror " (N.)	Ditto	... Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	" Indian Nation " (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	" Indian Royal Chronicle " (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	" Indian World " (The) (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	" Industry " (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	" Modern Review " (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	" Mussalman " (N.) ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	" National Magazine " (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	" Regeneration " (P.) ...	Ditto	... Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	" Reis and Rayet " (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	" Review " (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	" Telegraph " (N.) ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	" Unity and the Minister " (N.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	" University Magazine " (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	" World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmans.	400
48	" World's Messenger " (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhyu Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	" World's Recorder " (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

232. The *Telegraph* writes that two young men named Biman Chandra Ghosh and Purna Chandra Chakrabarti, members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, stationed at "Rajmandeer" in Sibnarayan Das's Lane, off Cornwallis Street, were arrested by the police after being discharged from their military duties. There was considerable sensation in Indian society owing to a rumour that the police wanted to raid the quarters of the Ambulance Corps, but that the officer in charge, Purna Chandra Chakrabarti, would not allow them to do so in the absence of an order from the Commanding Officer. It was argued that as the Ambulance Corps was governed by military regulations, the police had no business to go to its quarters without the sanction and co-operation of the Commandant, and that Purna Chandra Chakrabarti only did his duty, for which he deserved credit, if anything. His arrest and probable internment, therefore, cannot be favourably viewed by the public. Moreover, the action of the authorities is open to objection. It can safely be argued that the police have nothing to urge against the two youths save mere suspicion. Nothing, therefore, would have been lost if they had been allowed to proceed to the front and expiate whatever they might have done by service to humanity and to Government on the field of battle. Surely service in Mesopotamia would have removed them further from contact with life in Bengal than internment. Indeed, if Government had risen superior to police narrowness and shortsightedness and offered to those youths, whom it has interned, an opportunity of vindicating their loyalty by active service at the front, it would not only have effected a decrease in expenditure but given evidence of superior statesmanship and undoubted tact. In France, the authorities are employing criminals in the trenches, and they have proved their wisdom, for they have not to maintain the prisoners and obtain better work from them than they would in jails. Unfortunately it is the fate of Indians to be governed by rulers who take their cue from the policeman.

Arrest of Ambulance Corps volunteers.

TELEGRAPH,
29th April 1916.

233. Writing on this subject, the *Hindoo Patriot* says it will patiently await the result of the changes now introduced. However, a real improvement is desired. Corruption must be stamped out. The levying of blackmail and the harassment and persecution of innocent men and women must be stopped. Stolen property must be recovered and restored to its owners, and there must be greater detective ability. It remains to be seen whether the object aimed at will be secured by merely glorifying a few Inspectors with the high-sounding designation of Assistant Commissioner.

Reorganisation of the Calcutta Police.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
29th April 1916.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

234. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the so-called Oraon unrest, which has resulted, in one case, in the conviction and imprisonment for three years each of three wretched Oraon coolies on a charge of sedition, recalls to memory the tree-daubing scare in Bihar in 1893. Why has all this fuss been made about the alleged seditious movement amongst the Oraons? Why should the Government attach such importance to the matter as to constitute a Special Commission for the trial of three coolies, who are all but savages? Why should Mr. Garlick, President of the Commission, astonish the people of Bengal with his fantastic and lengthy judgment? Those who see a spectre in every bush may scent sedition in this movement, but the journal wonders that Mr. Garlick and his colleagues, who presumably possess judicial minds, should also regard it in the same light and send three men to jail on evidence which can scarcely be called judicial. Of late, it is argued, there was some unrest noticed amongst the Oraons still living in Chota Nagpur, who aimed, it is admitted by Mr. Garlick, at some measure of social and

The Oraon unrest—Three years for singing a song.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st May 1916.

religious reform, by abstaining from flesh and liquor and becoming *bhakats*, or devotees. All this is and ought to be unobjectionable, but the movement is interpreted as seditious, because the advocates of the new cult sing songs! These songs are quite incomprehensible both to the Oraons and the Commissioners, but queer meanings are given to certain expressions in them to make them seditious and bring the guilt home to the accused, to the utter dismay of outsiders and those who understand something of the dialect in which the songs are composed. It is stated that some German agents must have organised the movement, but there is absolutely no evidence to support this assertion. Then, again, the movement ended merely in the singing of some songs and in the holding of some meetings. None of these assemblies resulted in any overt or covert act of violence or anything of a seditious nature. This is the sum total of their delinquencies; and the Special Commission in both cases have convicted these simple, and at the worst misguided, human beings and sentenced them to long terms of imprisonment. As for the evidence on which the Commissioners have come to their conclusion, it seems to be so insufficient as not to stand the scrutiny of any superior court, if, of course, the case could be carried up to it, which is, however, impossible as the Defence of India Act does not provide any such safeguard. The three accused were convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of a man who frankly confessed his inability to explain the hidden meaning of the song. Mr. Garlick rejects the evidence of a witness and puts his own interpretation to certain passages in the song as if he were an Oraon scholar. He not only introduces another enemy into the song, but also his flag! Mr. Garlick further says that witnesses differ as to whether "*Tarigan*" means the moon or the stars. Yet he and his colleagues felt no hesitation in convicting three men of sedition. Hitherto the sedition law was meant for educated Indians, but it seems that henceforth it is to be applied also to savage aboriginal tribes, even when they sing fantastic songs without understanding their meaning.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
3rd May 1916.

235. Referring to the case in which Guard Savaille was accused of criminally assaulting a woman named Harimati Dasi, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it confesses to a feeling of wonder and grievous disappointment at the way the application of the woman for further enquiry into her case was disposed of by the Criminal Bench of the High Court, presided over by Justices Chitty and Walmsley. The journal is at a loss to understand what harm there was in acceding to the prayer of the woman. On the other hand, the rejection of her application is bound to create an impression in the minds of ignorant people that there is one law for Europeans and another for the children of the soil.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
3rd May 1916.

236. A case is reported from Assam, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which needs more than passing notice. People are quite familiar with cases in which innocent men have been put on their trial through the overzeal of policemen, but in the present instance a respectable landowner owed his trouble to the vigorous action of a Magistrate. Babu Radha Kanta Phukan had to undergo the ordeal of a criminal prosecution—he was charged with the offences of murder, grievous hurt, etc., perfectly innocent though he was. The police officers who investigated the matter took a sensible view of the facts, and did not think that there was any reliable or adequate evidence on which to send him up for trial; yet the Magistrate of Sibsagar would not let him escape so easily. Babu Radha Kanta was tried and committed to the Sessions, with the result that the Sessions Judge not only acquitted him but passed severe strictures on the judicial conduct of the Magistrate.

(d)—*Education.*

HABLUL MATIN,
26th April 1916.

237. The *Hablul Matin* writes that the decision of the Moslem University Foundation Committee to accept the principles of the Benares University Act at the Lucknow Conference was not altogether unexpected. The uncompromising attitude of Government left no other alternative for the promoters of the movement. The

journal shares in the general feeling of disappointment, but at the same time it is its duty to ask its brethren in faith to accept the inevitable for the present and then to work for the realisation of their ideal in the future. There is one source of consolation left. Although the broad principles have been accepted, yet the regulations for the practical working of the scheme remain to be framed. When those details come to be settled, there will be another chance offered to Moslems to secure important concessions. The Act for the incorporation of a University lays down general principles, but the regulations prescribe rules for administration. If regulations can be framed according to their ideal, Mussalmans may secure control over the education of their people. The regulations of the Government Universities framed according to Lord Curzon's Act are a source of great hardship to private colleges and schools. Care must therefore be taken to have the regulations of the proposed Moslem University framed in a liberal spirit. The journal is inclined to believe that Government having gained its point on the main issues, will permit the Foundation Committee to draw up such regulations as may be acceptable to the community.

238. The *Telegraph* congratulates the Government of Bengal on the transfer of Professor Oaten. The transfer of Mr. Oaten from the Presidency to the Ravenshaw College. If this step had been taken earlier, immediately on the occurrence of differences between him and his pupils, much trouble would have been avoided, and the Professor himself spared the humiliation of a brutal assault.

TELEGRAPH.
29th April 1916.

(h)—General.

239. The *Habil Matin* writes that it is glad to observe that at the meeting of the Moslem University Committee held at Lucknow on the 10th April, under the presidency of the Raja of Mahmudabad, the following resolution was passed :—“The Moslem University Foundation Committee records its deep sense of indebtedness to Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali for their valuable services in the cause of the Moslem University and greatly regrets that their enforced absence has deprived the community of the benefit of their help and advice.” It is hoped that the authorities will take note of the significance of the above resolution. The internment of Mr. Muhammad Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali and the proceedings against Maulana Azad are regarded as public calamities by the Moslem community. It is not the individuals in question but the entire Moslem population in this country that suffer by such actions on the part of the officials. The journal regrets that the name of Maulana Azad was not mentioned in the resolution, for he also took an active interest in the University movement. In passing the above resolution, the Moslem University Committee has given expression to the dominant feeling amongst Mussalmans, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will note the fact and restore the two Islamic patriots to freedom at an early date, to enable them to renew their work in the interests of the Islamic community.

HABIL MATIN,
28th April 1916.

240. Commenting on the recent action taken against Abul Kalam Azad by the Bengal Government, the *Habil Matin* writes that the Islamic population of the whole of India is convinced that the learned Maulana is incapable of behaving in a manner detrimental to the safety of the public. There can be no doubt that he is the most eloquent writer and speaker in the Urdu language in the country. Although he is a young man, Maulana Azad is regarded by thousands of Mussalmans as their spiritual guide. The *Al-Hilal* newspaper which he edited exercised the greatest influence upon the Moslem population as long as it continued its useful career. It is a simple truism to assert that this journal, although it is now defunct, is still a most potent force for the development of Urdu literature and journalism. For some time past, Maulana Azad had become an object of disfavour in certain official circles. The first sign of the storm which was to burst upon him afterwards appeared in the shape of an inspired article in the *Pioneer* which attempted to prove that the *Al-Hilal* was a seditious newspaper which was animated by the most hostile feelings

HABIL MATIN,
26th April 1916.

against Government. This was followed some months later by the search of his press in Calcutta. On that occasion, the police officers even went so far as to enter the inner apartments of his house. These proceedings were followed by an order forbidding him to enter the United Provinces, Delhi and the Punjab. The finishing touch to these proceedings has now been given by the Government of Bengal, which has pronounced upon Maulana Azad the sentence of exile from this province. The journal fails to see the advantage secured by Government in putting Maulana Azad to such trouble and elevating him to the roll of martyrs. It is prepared to admit that his political views may not be acceptable to certain officials. The tone of his speeches and writings may appear to be rather defiant, but it should be remembered that his oral and written public utterances are in high-flown Urdu, which is a language in which the use of metaphors and ornamental rhetoric is very common. If Maulana Azad had preached sedition, there would have been some justification for the proceedings against him. However, as no prosecution was ever started against him, it must be presumed that there was nothing illegal or inflammatory in his speeches and writings. Maulana Azad exercises influence over Moslems not as a political leader, like Mr. Muhammad Ali, but as a spiritual teacher. As such, he cannot be classed among political suspects. His Excellency Lord Carmichael declared recently in the Legislative Council that Government had evidence that the anarchists were in league with enemy countries. Much of the discontent among the general public on account of the internment of some two hundred Bengali youths has been allayed by this frank declaration of the Governor. The journal ventures to submit to His Excellency that it is impossible for Maulana Azad to have anything to do with treason or anarchism. If his methods of propaganda were not viewed with favour by the authorities, the fact should have been explained to enable him to carry on his useful work without giving offence to Government.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th April 1916.

The case of Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

241. It is reported, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned a monthly sum of Rs. 30 as allowance for Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra, the interned vakil. However, will it be possible for a gentleman in his position to make both ends meet with this pittance? Imagine the grim humour of the situation. Babu Satyendra Chandra has been deprived of his liberty without being charged and tried, and he is now ordered to shift for himself as best he can with a petty allowance of Rs. 30! He has been deprived of his own cook, who had accompanied him, and a stranger substituted in his place. The house which has been provided for him is too small and the only furniture it contains is a bedstead. It is practically a hut and so poorly built that its mat walls are insufficient to protect him from the inclemency of the weather in an open *chur*. One can well imagine what his troubles will be when the rainy season sets in. Why should he be subjected to all these needless sufferings?

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PATRIKA,
27th April 1916.

242. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that Sir James Meston once advised the members of Legislative Councils not only to co-operate with the Government on all occasions but also cease offering any hostile criticism on its measures and acts. The unpleasant Hindu-Mussalman controversy over the special municipal electorate in the United Provinces would not have arisen if this advice had been laid to heart by the spirited Hindu members in the Council of that province. His Honour argued the matter in this wise: In England party government prevailed; therefore, criticism was useful there—nay, essential—to replace one ruling Ministry by another, to enable the latter to rectify the errors of its predecessor. In India, however, there were no such parties; and, therefore, criticism would be futile—nay, more or less mischievous. Sir James forgot one thing. Are the people part and parcel of the Government here as they are in England? Is the Government immaculate? If so, Sir James's argument is all right. However, as that is not the case, the criticism of official doings is necessary both in the interests of the ruled and the rulers. What is a man to do when the more he "sticks to his guns" the more shoe-beating he receives? There is no doubt that the non-official members were treated with greater consideration before the introduction of the Morley-Minto reforms in 1910. In those days the Government freely admitted even such irritating questions

as those relating to the arbitrary conduct and high-handed proceedings of District Magistrates. However, the Government will now jump upon a non-official member if he has the courage to make an attempt in that direction. The *Bengalee* recommends "patience and bold optimism." These are very fine words, but absolutely worthless when one has to deal with the hard facts of actual life. How long can one's patience and bold optimism continue if one receives nothing but kicks?

243. Referring to a memorial presented to His Excellency the Governor

The case of the interned doctor. in Council by Babu Satish Chandra Das Gupta, father of Dr. Suresh Chandra Das Gupta, of Dacca, who has been interned at village Mirjaganj in the district of Bakarganj, the *Bengalee* says it cannot expect that Government will cancel any order of internment so soon after it is passed. Nevertheless, Babu Satish Chandra's memorial contains several alternative prayers which Government may sympathetically consider without prejudice to any party. Dr. Suresh Chandra, who was a respectable and well-known medical practitioner of Dacca, had recently had an attack of appendicitis, and as that is a disease characterized by sudden relapses, Babu Satish Chandra prays that his son may be interned at Faridpur town, where the family lives, or in any other healthy district town, where proper and immediate medical aid can be rendered. Babu Satish Chandra's memorial contains a prayer that the charge against his son might be communicated to him and he be given an opportunity to refute it. This is the English practice and it should be followed also in India. The doctor, who is at present detained at Barisal town pending the completion of the necessary arrangements at Mirjaganj, is suffering from various ailments. The medical report regarding his health has filled his relations with alarm, and the journal feels itself constrained to urge on the attention of Government the responsibility which it would incur by compelling a man in such a predicament to go to a remote place like Mirjaganj. It is possible that his present condition may require the tender care and nursing of his wife and his mother, and it would be cruel to deny a suffering man the care and attention of those dearest and nearest to him.

BENGALINE,
29th April 1916,

244. In England, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, nobody is placed in

Internments in England and in confinement under the Defence of the Realm Act without the approval of a High Court Judge, and every person thus treated is furnished with a statement of the charge against him. However, in India all internments are made at the discretion of the executive only. No officer trained in sifting evidence and experienced in taking a calm judicial view of matters, as distinct from accepting mere *ex parte* statements, is allowed to decide questions of internment here and no interned person is supplied with the specific grounds of his loss of liberty; he is merely told in the beautifully vague language of the Defence of India Act that there is "reason to believe that he has committed or is about to commit an act injurious to the safety of British India." It is impossible for the sufferer in India to give rebutting evidence or correct mistakes which may have been honestly made by the police. Therefore, in India, when a man has been wrongly interned, the Government has no means of being set right, though it has every intention to avoid injustice. On the contrary, where internments are made on vague suspicion, there is a natural tendency to prolong them indefinitely, for the victim is given no hearing. Hence, the public have no means of judging whether a particular internment has been ordered on reliable evidence or merely on suspicion. Yet it is in India rather than in England that every proposal of internment should be carefully examined by an experienced Judge and the sufferer given a chance of defending himself. The basis of every internment is the report of the police underlings or mercenary spies of despicable character. The highest tribunal in the land (including two European Judges) declared in the Mussalmanpara bomb case that the police produced false evidence to incriminate an innocent young man. A Government enquiry decided that no police officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector or higher had perjured himself in the case. Accepting the Government finding, three things are clear: (1) that police officers below the rank of Sub-Inspector told lies to get an innocent man convicted on a capital charge, (2) that the higher police officers were completely deceived by these

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perjurors into accepting their statements and offering them as evidence with all the prestige of the Crown, and (3) that only trial by experienced Judges and cross-examination by defence lawyers led to the police perjury being detected and a judicial murder averted. Now, in cases of internment the first two of the above elements are possibly present, while the third is entirely absent. What safeguard, then, has an innocent man against being deprived of his liberty and daily bread through deliberately perjured statements or honest mistakes on the part of spies or "police officers below the rank of Sub-Inspector"? The personal character of Mr. Cumming, who has recently been made dictator of internments, is no doubt very high, but he has not the prophetic gift of searching the hearts of police spies and divining the defence which the unhappy interned youths might have made if permitted to do so. The entire Indian public is brooding over this aspect of the question, and the *Patrika* will be failing in its duty if it does not inform the Government here and in England of the fact. - Lord Carmichael's government wishes to be just, but it ought to take the necessary steps for translating its wish into action. First, the evidence on which the police ask for an order of internment should be placed before a High Court Judge, and secondly, all cases of internment already made should be carefully re-examined every three months and the victims released at once if nothing tangible has been found in the meantime against them. "Forgotten in the Bastille" is a phrase of evil memory in French history. It would be a sad day for the British Empire if a man, once interned on suspicion on the report of Indian police spies and underlings, were to remain confined till the end of the war—or say till the dawning of the millennium.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSSALMAN.
28th April 1916.

The Bengal Presidency Moslem League

245. It is well, writes the *Mussalman*, that the Bengal Presidency Moslem League has once again recorded its emphatic protest against the indiscriminate acquisition of land by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta at Kidderpur and neighbouring villages, threatening the demolition of mosques and graveyards, and urged upon the Government the necessity of amending the Land Acquisition Act. Some of the domes of one of the mosques were dismantled about two years ago. The journal has been incessantly impressing upon the Government the extreme necessity of disallowing further sacrilege. His Excellency Lord Carmichael was approached by the Bengal League and he visited the mosques, but unfortunately has not yet taken any action in the matter. The Mussalmans will be grateful to His Excellency if the necessary steps be taken without any further delay. The Moslem community, too, has neglected its duty in this connection. There has been no regular or sustained agitation for the much-needed amendment of the Land Acquisition Act. There must be a vigorous agitation to get the Act amended. The paper is glad that the League passed a resolution dwelling on the necessity of relaxing the rigour of the Arms Act. The sufferings of the unarmed people, in these days of armed dakaities, are well known, and it is a pity that Government seems to be yet apathetic in the matter of granting gun licenses more liberally. An early repeal of the Press Act of 1910 was demanded by the League. No lover of the liberty of the press can watch with equanimity all that is being done under this Act. Unfortunately the Defence of India Act is another weapon in the hands of the executive, and even if the Press Act is repealed, the liberty of the press would still be a sham. Voicing the opinion of the community, the League requested the Government of Bengal to reconsider its orders regarding the internment of Maulvi Imam-uddin and the banishment of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. By ordering Maulana Azad to leave Bengal the Government has deprived him of his means of livelihood. It would only be just and fair if this order be reconsidered without delay.

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PATRIKA.
28th April 1916.

246. Commenting on Dr. S. K. Mallik's scheme for the formation of a Bengali regiment, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says—
The proposed Bengali regiment. it cannot conceive what possible objection the rulers can have to it. There are Anglo-Indian enemies of Indian interests

who may consider it "a dangerous innovation, inasmuch as the loyalty of the proposed regiment would be an uncertain factor." Dr. Malik indignantly repudiates this charge as a "provoking libel." Because a handful of Bengali youths have gone astray—and possibly they would not have done so if they had found a legitimate outlet for their energies—therefore 99 per cent. of them must not be trusted! Those who argue the question in this fashion cannot be credited with ordinary common sense. It should also be borne in mind that the Bengali citizen soldiers forming the battalions will be picked men, for whose loyalty the National Militia League will be responsible. The idea is also preposterous that a small Bengali regiment of 500 or 1,000 men will be able to do mischief, when they can be crushed to atoms by a hundred other regiments.

247. Commenting on the present crisis in England, the *Bengalee* writes

The crisis and its causes.

that universal compulsion will complete the eclipse of free traditions in England, so it is consoling

BENGALEE.
2nd May 1916.

not to see it coming at one stride like darkness on the sea. When free thought, free speech, free press, free trial, free trade have all surrendered to the assaults of war, how can free action be expected to hold out long; and small wonder that it is tottering to its fall. Possessed by practicality, the evil genius of the hour, England thinks that she can fight best by ceasing to be England and that she must somewhat Prussianize herself to destroy Prussianism. She is divided in her beliefs and ideas. She cannot decide whether she should go by her old lights or replace them by new ones. Then there are the Defence of the Realm Act and other kindred Acts whose operation has caused the people to think that British statesmen believe in one set of principles during peace and in another set during war. It has been heard *ad nauseam* that this war has presented a unique opportunity to the Empire for drawing together its distant parts by the discharge of a common duty, a common obligation. However, so far educated India has not only not been allowed to place at the disposal of the Empire its mental, moral or physical resources, but has suffered from the operation of laws which have their roots in suspicion and distrust. If it is the nation that really fights behind the soldiers, then this sudden desertion of the principles which have made the nation what it is are bound to be disastrous in this hour of its sorest trial.

F. P. McKINTY,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 6th May 1916.

où le travail des deux dernières années a été fait dans les deux dernières années. C'est à dire que l'ensemble des deux dernières années a été fait dans les deux dernières années. C'est à dire que l'ensemble des deux dernières années a été fait dans les deux dernières années.

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